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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Holiday Recess—The Proposition to Expel the Delegates from Utah—Washington Amusements, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1857.

Christmas Eve finds the Capital minus hundreds of those who were with us yesterday. The ten days' recess taken by Congress affords an opportunity for flying trips homeward, which many members have availed themselves of, and quite a hegira is the consequence. Washington looks, and is, decidedly dull now, but the return of members after the holidays, many of them with their families, will enliven us all again, and set the streams of gayety fairly in motion, as well as the currents of legislation. As it is the interest of Congress to shorten its sessions now as much as possible, we may anticipate immediate and unusual activity in both Houses from and after the 4th proximo.

The proceedings of the House in directing an inquiry by one of its Committees as to the propriety of expelling from the body the Delegate from Utah, excite a good deal of comment. Certainly it is not to be anticipated that the deliberations of the Committee will result in any such recommendation, or that the sober second thought of the House will indorse it if made. If Congress chooses to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, it may do so; but while the Territorial organization exists, the people have the right of representation, and cannot be justly deprived of it. If their Delegate himself commits any act disqualifying him to sit in the House, he may be expelled; but to visit that penalty upon him and upon the entire people whom he represents, upon the supposition that a portion of them, or a majority of them, are in rebellion, would be to establish a most dangerous precedent.

Grant that nine-tenths of the people of Utah are in open rebellion, and the remaining tenth are entitled to have their rights and interests protected here by the representation guarantied them in the organic act, until they are deprived of it by law. Expel Dr. BERNHEISEL, of Utah, to-day, and what is to prevent the expulsion of Mr. PARROTT, the delegate from Kansas, to-morrow? Nothing but the caprice of the majority. Some say they would expel Dr. BERNHEISEL because he *is* a Mormon; but KEITT, for instance, looks upon an Abolitionist probably with equal abhorrence, and it is doubtful which is the worst in Father GIDDINGS' eyes,—a man with fifty wives or one with fifty slaves. If a man is expelled because he is a Mormon, why may not another be expelled for negro-trading or abolitionism? These and similar considerations undoubtedly will restrain the House from any steps against the delegate from Utah, which are calculated to excite reactionary sympathy in behalf of his deluded constituency.

Messrs. STUART & BOURCICAULT announce the opening of their new Theatre in this city New-Year's night, when the season is to be inaugurated by TERESA ROLLA, the *danseuse*, and the well-known ballet troupe from Niblo's. The form of the Theatre, designed by Mr. BOURCICAULT, is a novelty in theatrical architecture. It is the Moorish arch, slightly oblated, or depressed, and supported on segments of large circles instead of straight columns. This design is followed throughout the auditorium, not only in plan, but in elevation, and in all the decorations. The latter are to be in white and gold, relieved with pearl color; and the ceiling over the dress-circle will be a fine wire gauze, tinted pale sky-blue, through which free ventilation will take place. There will be a dozen private boxes, a commodious dress-circle, and a large parquette. It is designed to make the seats more comfortable than usual in places of public amusement, and between eight and nine hundred only will be placed in a space in which eleven hundred would ordinarily be crowded. The avenues of ingress and egress are to be very ample; and a covered porch, under which visitors may alight from their carriages, is another peculiarity in this new temple of Art.

While upon the subject of public amusements let me fulfill a neglected duty, and announce that the second annual exhibition of the Washington Art Association has been opened for several days. This institution, though quite young, displays a vigor and energy promising valuable results. Its walls this year are adorned by many a gem of art, contributed directly by American artists, or selected from the galleries of public-spirited patrons of American art.

Mr. BRADY, the well-known New-York photographer, has just left us, after a day or two's sojourn in search of a suitable place in which to open a gallery here of photographic art. I understand that he has made satisfactory arrangements, and will return immediately to carry out his proposed enterprise.

JOHN H. BEARD, of California, has been appointed clerk of the Senate Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

S.

Affairs at Washington—Central American Negotiations—Utah, &c.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The negotiations between the United States and England in regard to Central American affairs, are at a stand-still. Orators in Parliament, the London *Times*, and the other British Ministerial Press, and PALMERSTON himself, in *words*, express their willingness that the United States should have in the affairs of neighboring States the superior weight of influence to which she is entitled by her position amongst the nations of the earth, but more especially by their contiguity and power for good or evil over her commercial and national interests.

But the British Government do not act up to their fine expressions of good-will. General CASS says: "Well, Lord NAPIER, neither the United States nor England desires possessions in Central America, and why not abrogate all that has been done previously, and say so in a few plain words in a new treaty." "Ah!" replies the wily diplomat, and then he goes off into the old story about Honduras and the Bay Islands.

The truth is that Great Britain endeavors to secure a foothold in Central America, and I know that the Administration are fully satisfied of this fact, and determined also to prevent it. The treaty with Nicaragua was one step in that direction, and the further proper steps will be taken in due time, I am confident, to wipe out every vestige of English claim there, and inaugurate, upon a sure basis, a healthy and just American policy, the animating principle of which will be that so celebrated under the name of the Monroe doctrine.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has been ordered here to confer with the Cabinet upon Utah affairs. In opposition somewhat to his opinion as expressed when transmitting Colonel JOHNSTON'S dispatches, the Administration are at this time inclined to favor an expedition of volunteers from the Pacific slope against BRIGHAM YOUNG.

This seems to be a pet measure with Californians, and, indeed, with many officers of the army who are acquainted with the country to be traversed. It is said that the dry season commences in April, and that the hardy miners of that region will then be unemployed; that they are, by their mode of life, inured to perils and hardships, and would make the most efficient force which could be used for the character of service required, and that they could be mustered under army regulations, at a small cost to the Government.

This whole question, it is supposed, will be brought soon before Congress, in a special message from the President, transmitting a report from the War Department.

General DENVER'S commission as Governor of Kansas was mailed to him, and it is stated in high quarters that the belief is that he has not yet received it.

Action of the Kansas Legislature on the Lecompton Constitution—The House and the Mormon War, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The intelligence from Kansas shows that the Legislature, at their late special session, adopted such measures as will insure an expression of opinion upon the Lecompton Constitution. Thus the Lecompton Constitution, with or without Slavery, will be laid before Congress by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Convention, and accompanied by a vote against the whole instrument which the Legislature will take care to lay before Congress.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who will continue the debate on the Kansas question when Congress shall reassemble, has intimated his intention to recognize the Lecompton Constitution, should it come before Congress without the Slavery article, provided only that the election be peaceably conducted on the 21st; and that if it come with the Slavery article, he shall expect the Democratic Senators to act on the same principle. Thus the question is now to be presented in a practical form, and if the Democratic majorities of the Senate and House could contrive to unite their action upon this subject, as they did upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they could soon put an end to the whole dispute, so far as it concerns the Federal Government and the country, out of Kansas. There is some expectation that this will be the result.

A letter lately received from General WHITFIELD states that the conservative Democrats in Kansas would vote at the election on the 21st, and in sufficient numbers to carry the Constitution without Slavery. There may have been five hundred votes cast for the Constitution with Slavery, and a thousand without. The remaining vote of several thousand will be cast against the Lecompton Constitution as an entirety, and probably also for the Topeka Constitution, and that vote will be appealed to as a fair expression of the popular sentiment of Kansas. The Free-State Legislature have passed an act annulling the whole action of the Convention. But this act, though intended to prevent Congress from recognizing the Lecompton Constitution, will not have that effect. Congress will not, probably, recognize the Legislature as a legal body, or as having legal existence before the 1st of January. Gov. WALKER, it is said, did not consider that the Legislature could legally act before the 1st of January.

If Congress will not take the Lecompton Constitution in the form in which it will come, it has been suggested that some other solution of the difficulty can be brought forward, which will be embraced by the Democratic majorities. The prospect is that, within sixty or ninety days, Congress may be rid of the subject.

Without waiting for further information from the President or from Utah, the House has, very inconsiderately, recognized by a resolution the existence of war with the Mormons and war with the Government of Utah—war with an independent State. If Utah is not a State out of this Union, then war with her cannot exist. The resolution is a recognition of the independence of Utah.

ION.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Kansas Question and New-York Politics—Speeches of Senators Broderick, Doolittle and Preston King.

From the Congressional Globe.

Mr. BRODERICK—As I am the only Senator, I believe, on this side of the House who feels disposed, with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan, to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, I should like, before the adjournment of the Senate to-day, to be heard for a very few minutes on this question.

I have listened to the debate very attentively, and while I agree with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan in most of what they have said, I disagree with them in regard to the President's connection with the question. When the President of the United States sent Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON to Kansas, they found the people there in a state of insurrection, and, after a great deal of labor on the part of those gentlemen, they restored peace and quiet to Kansas. *I think the President of the United States and his Cabinet are alone responsible for the present outbreak in Kansas.* Governor WALKER had returned to Washington before the President of the United States issued his Message. He conversed with the President of the United States on the subject of Kansas. I understand that he told him that fifteen out of the thirty-four counties in Kansas were deprived of a voice in the election of delegates to the Lecompton Convention. If I understand this subject, and I hope I do, I think that the President of the United States is alone responsible for the present state of affairs in Kansas. It is the first time, I believe, in the history of this country, that a President of the United States ever stepped down from the exalted position he held to attempt to *coerce the people into a base submission to the will of an illegalized body of men.* I have heard a great deal said about the question of Slavery being submitted to the people of Kansas. Why, Sir, I consider that the question of Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas at the October election in a more favorable aspect than it will ever be presented to them again. Mr. RANSOM was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, and if I had been a citizen of Kansas I should have voted for him. The Pro-Slavery men of Kansas had the advantage of presenting a man from a free State for Congress; for I understand from very good authority, that Mr. RANSOM is not a Pro-Slavery man. What was the result of that election? We find that Mr. PARROTT, the Republican candidate for Congress, was returned by a majority of some 3,000. I consider that since the people of Kansas had a chance to deliberate on the question of Slavery, and to express their views on it at the election in October last, the question of Slavery was settled. I have been informed by two Pro-Slavery gentlemen from Kansas that the Slavery question was not discussed at all about the time this Convention was called to make a Constitution. They considered that it had been disposed of at the October election, and for that reason that it would never be agitated in the Territory again. I am very sorry that I am placed in the unfortunate position of disagreeing with my party on this question, for I believe that I rendered as much service in my way in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as any gentleman on this floor. He was my choice before the Convention at Cincinnati met. I considered him the most available and the most conservative candidate that could be presented to the American people for election to the Presidency, and for that reason I supported him. I regret very much that I am compelled to differ with him on this question; but, Sir, *I intend to hold him responsible for it.* I do not intend, because I am a member of the Democratic Party, to permit the President of the United States, who has been elected by that party, to create civil war in Kansas. The only thing that has astonished me in this whole matter is the forbearance of the people of Kansas. If they had taken the delegates to the Lecompton Convention and flogged them, or cut their ears off and driven them out of the country, I would have applauded them for the act. I have spoken for the purpose of placing myself right upon this question. It would be idle in me to attempt to discuss it after it has been so ably discussed by the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan; but as the Senate is about to adjourn to-day until after the holidays, I thought it would be well for me to place myself right on the record at least, and I have spoken for that purpose. I may have something to say upon this Lecompton Constitution if it shall ever be presented to the Senate for their action. Yesterday I listened to the remark made by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. FITCH,) that we all knew how party platforms were made. I have been in the habit of submitting to the rule of my party. I am not like a great many other gentlemen on this floor, even tainted with Free-Soilism or Republicanism. I divided the great Democratic Party in New-York in 1847 on this question. There are two gentlemen now holding seats on this floor—the Senator from New-York (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE)—who were members of a Convention held in that State at that time. They will both bear witness that in that Convention they made the proposition to the party to which I was attached, that if we would consent to the passage of a series of resolutions indorsing the Wilmot proviso, *our wing of the party should have all the State offices.* [Laughter.] It was indignantly spurned, and the party were defeated by a very large majority. I cannot, therefore, even be suspected of being in any way connected with Free-Soilism. I would say, further, that my most bitter and malignant opponents in the State which I have now the honor in part to represent, belong to the Republican Party. I have thus stated my views for the purpose of setting myself right on the record. I feel embarrassed—very much embarrassed in doing so, because this is the first time I have ever attempted to address the Senate of the United States.

Mr. BAYARD—I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I desire to make a single remark in answer to what fell from the Senator from California.

Mr. BAYARD—I withdraw the motion for the present, if the Senator will renew it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Yes, Sir; I will renew the motion. Mr. President, it is true, as stated by the Senator from California, that he and the Senator from New-York (Mr. KING) and myself were members of the Convention in the State of New-York, when what was termed the Democratic Party of that day was divided on this very issue. It is true that at that time in the history of the affairs of this country a resolution was introduced into the Democratic Convention of the State of New-York, declaring the uncompromising hostility of the Democracy of New-York to the extension of Slavery into any Territory now free, by any action of the General Government. It is true that the honorable Senator from California, then being a delegate to the Convention from the City of New-York, and myself a delegate to the Convention from the western portion of that State, disagreed in relation to the introduction of that resolution; but I hope the honorable Senator will bear witness that, as far as I am concerned, at least, no proposition ever came from me, directly or indirectly, that in consideration of that resolution being passed in the Convention, offices should be bestowed on the other side.

Mr. BRODERICK—The Senator from Wisconsin will allow me to explain. I may have spoke too hastily on this question. I had not much conversation at that time with the Senator from Wisconsin; the conversation took place between the Senator from New-York and myself. It is true that he did not make the proposition, and if he had made it it would not have been accepted; but he called upon me for the purpose of getting the Democratic Party in New-York to present an unbroken front to the Whig Party. We should have been in a large majority in the election if we had been united. I am sure the Democratic Party would have succeeded by some forty or fifty thousand votes. I did not wish to be understood as saying that the Senator made it a condition precedent that I should go for their resolution. On the contrary, I meant quite the reverse.

Mr. KING—I have no reason or disposition to doubt the accuracy of the recollection of the Senator from California, though I have myself no special recollection of a conversation on that subject. But I will say, frankly, that I have always considered that there could be no other motive on the part of a citizen residing in the Free States to favor the extension of slavery than the hope of obtaining office from a majority made up by votes from the southern people. *That was my opinion then, and it is my opinion now.* [Laughter.] Those with whom I have acted have never been, in my judgment, so anxious for office as to be controlled by that consideration. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRODERICK—I did not hear the first remark made by the Senator from New-York, but I would call to his recollection a circumstance connected with it, and I think I shall be able to jog his memory. The gentleman may recollect that, when the vote on the resolution was taken, it was about 2½ or 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning. [Laughter.] He was in a state of great excitement. He had the resolution in his hand, and he had it in his hand, I believe, for an hour or two before, in readiness to present it to the Convention for their action. He told me that his friends were not anxious to get any of the offices; that it was a matter of principle entirely with him and his friends; and that if the portion of the party I represented were anxious to get the offices, as a matter of course, if we would only pass his resolution they would make no opposition to the wing of the party I represented making their nominations. [Laughter.] The gentleman must have a very treacherous memory if he cannot recollect an event of that kind, because it did take place; and I think, if he will reflect a moment, he will recollect speaking to me at the door of the Convention while the Convention was in session.

Mr. KING.—The special conversation to which the Senator alludes does not recur to me; but, as I stated to the Senator, that has always been my opinion, and I do not at all question the accuracy of his recollection. When I was appealed to I could not sustain it on special recollection, because such conversations have been so frequent with me that they may have occurred at that time. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE—So far as the action of the Senator from California is concerned, while a member of the Democratic party in the State of New-York, at the time when I was myself a resident of that State, I acquit him fully of any charge of even being tainted with Free-soilism, or any inclination to support the movement which was made by what was then denominated the radical Democracy of the State of New-York. It is true that in that Convention in 1847, when this question, which for the last ten years has been the question that, like Aaron's rod, has swallowed up all the rest, was first broached in the United States, the radical Democracy of New-York met it at the threshold. The Government of the United States, through all its branches, its judiciary, its Congress, its Executive Departments, had from the beginning always exercised the unquestioned, and, in my judgment, the unquestionable power to restrict the extension of slavery into the Territories of the United States. In 1846, the other House of Congress passed an act for that purpose. It came into this body, and but for the unfortunate speech of Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., who talked out the last hours of the session, it would have passed here. I do not speak on my own authority. I refer to the correspondence of Mr. CLAY, who, writing to a friend from the Senate Chamber, declared—"the Wilmot proviso is about to pass the Senate." It was also well understood that General CASS, himself a member of this body, expressed his anxiety, again and again to be permitted to record his vote in its favor. But on his way home and shortly after he arrived there, it was well understood that the Convention of the Democratic Party was about to assemble at Baltimore; and that the delegates from some of the Southern States were then being elected; and that they were elected under instructions that no man should receive the nomination for the Presidency, unless he was opposed to the Wilmot proviso. The Nicholson letter then made its appearance. Here, Sir, in the history of events, and for the first time in this country, by any public man of any standing, was the heresy ever broached that Congress had no power to govern its own Territories, or to restrict the extension of Slavery into them. It was in reply to the declaration that no man should receive a nomination at the Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore, unless he was openly opposed to the Wilmot proviso, that the radical Democracy of New-York, under the lead of the friends of the late SILAS WRIGHT, took their position. Yes, Sir, they introduced the "corner-stone"—the resolution on which the true and radical Democracy have stood, and stand to-day—and when they came to Baltimore with their delegates, though it was thrown in their faces that they stood on that resolution, they did not shrink in that hour from declaring it.

Mr. BAYARD—I would appeal to the honorable Senator from Wisconsin. I withdrew my motion for an Executive Session, to give him an opportunity for a personal explanation in a matter with reference to himself.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—One single word further and I have done. In that Convention this resolution was referred to. They stood upon it, and the declaration they then made is true to-day—whosoever falls on that stone will be broken in pieces; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. General CASS fell on that stone and was broken, and woe be to the man, North or South, on whom it shall fall. I beg pardon of the Senate and of the Senator who made the motion for an Executive session for occupying their time. It was no intention of mine to be called into a debate at this time, and perhaps I owe an apology to the Senate for speaking with as much warmth and earnestness as I have; but the allusion which the honorable Senator from California made, that I might have made such a proposition for the purpose of obtaining votes to the resolution—that I had promised offices to his party to produce that result—as it was a matter that had never entered into my mind, was one which I thought proper to say something about. I renew the motion for an Executive session.

The President and Kansas.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

If the President had treated the Convention as a mere nullity—if he had ignored its action—if he had protested against the elections which it ordered—if he had endeavored to prevent its doings from being presented legitimately before Congress—then, perhaps, he might have escaped the opposition which he now meets, and the Topeka conventionists might have hailed him as an ally. But, in that event, who does not see that he would have met another and a very different opposition—the opposition not only of a party but of the country, not only of persons but of principles, not only of factious discontent, but of legal right? This latter opposition he has avoided, by simply keeping the straightforward pathway of his official duty—by acting in full accordance with his original policy and his first instructions to Governor WALKER—by refusing to intervene in matters with which he had no concern—by continuing to recognize the Convention as a legal Convention—by respecting its acts as the acts of an authorized body—and by declining to substitute his will for the will of the Convention and to endeavor to prevent its Constitution from *having a fair hearing in Congress.* The President's views and policy on this whole subject have been willfully misrepresented in some quarters, and strangely misunderstood in other quarters. When his message was read in the Senate on the second day of the session, even the distinguished Senator from Illinois arose in his place and lost no time in declaring his opposition to that part of it which relates to Kansas. But the next day that same Senator announced to the Senate that he had not fully understood the President, on the very subject with reference to which he had made his precipitate opposition. We should be glad to hope that, upon further reflection on the Message, not only that Senator, but others who agree with him in his recent surprising demonstration, *may find that they still misunderstand its policy and its principles,* which, so far from being opposed to the provisions of the Nebraska bill, are in direct accordance with them, and so far from making war upon the principles of popular sovereignty, *clearly recognize the right of the people to make their own institutions in their own way.* The position of the President on this subject is, we firmly believe, impregnable; no matter what may be the current of future events. If discord is renewed in Kansas he has no responsibility for it. He has given no pretext to rebellion. He has not encouraged the residents there to refrain from voting at a most important crisis, in order to take advantage afterwards of their own wrong, and to complain of the vote as not having been sufficiently full. He has not hesitated, on the contrary, to encourage every citizen to vote. He had endeavored to keep the peace in the Territory, to make the elections secure, and to uphold the cause of law and order by every means in his power. If further difficulties occur in Kansas, the responsibility, we repeat, will not rest upon him, but upon those who, in Kansas and out of it, have pursued a directly opposite course. We sincerely hope, however, that no further difficulties will occur in that unfortunate Territory. The Slavery question, out of which they originally grew, Governor WALKER himself declares to be a past issue, and it is inconceivable that intelligent and patriotic men should desire to prolong a discourse after the cause of it had been adjusted. With a good Constitution offered them, with the Slavery question submitted, and an opportunity afforded them of getting the full control of their own affairs by being admitted into the Union, why should the people of Kansas go into revolution? Against what outrage would they rebel?

The President's Instructions to Gov. Walker on the Eve of the October Kansas Election.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1857.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, and have submitted it to the President for his consideration. He has instructed me to communicate his views upon the subject therein referred to.

You express the decided opinion that the danger results from the conflicting constructions which are given to the laws regulating the qualifications of voters, and which may be forcibly maintained at the polls. And you consider it very important that the opinion of the President should be communicated to you, that you may make it known to the people of the Territory in the confidence that such a measure would exert a salutary influence, which would probably "prevent a sanguinary and disastrous civil war."

This appeal, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of the Territory, so well qualified by his position, and by his personal and official character, to form a correct estimate of the impending danger and of the proper means to avert it, has engaged the earnest attention of the President, and he has examined with care the facts and considerations presented by you.

There are two points upon which you desire the instructions of the President. The first is, whether a Territorial tax must be paid to entitle a person to vote at the election in October; and the second is, whether a person can vote under the organic act of Congress establishing the Territory, although excluded by the express provisions of the Territorial act of February 20, 1857? Your own opinion is decidedly expressed that the payment of a tax is not required as a qualification, and that the Territorial act legally regulates the right of suffrage. Your application presents very grave considerations. The free exercise of the elective franchise is at all times an object peculiarly dear to the American people. It should be approached with great caution. The responsible relations which exist between the President and Kansas, and between yourself and that Territory, can be most usefully maintained by carefully acting within the clearly defined sphere prescribed to both these executive officers.

It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is an executive, not a judicial officer, and he has no power to declare authoritatively who shall or shall not vote under the laws of Kansas. By the territorial act of Aug. 29, 1855, to regulate elections, this power is conferred upon the judges of election "in each county or voting precinct," and these judges are appointed by the County Commissioners, and not by the Governor. In no case of a contested election under the act is the Governor authorized to act as a judge in any stage of the proceedings. The wise and wholesome jealousy against executive interference, so consonant with the spirit of our institutions, is clearly shown in the provisions of the act. Indeed, there is but one case in which the Governor has been authorized even to issue a proclamation, and that is, "should any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes" for the same office. Cases of contested elections for members of the Legislative Assembly are to be decided by the respective houses; for probate judges by the proper district courts; and for sheriffs, county commissioners, and clerks of probate courts by the respective probate courts. Thus, the Governor seems to have been excluded from any participation in the conduct of elections.

It is his duty, required, as he is, to see that the laws of the Territory are faithfully executed, to take care that the elections shall be free and fair, and to resist whatever violence may be employed to prevent any individual from going to the polls, and having his claim to vote decided by the judges; but this decision, whatever it may be, is final, so far as the executive is concerned.

There is, notwithstanding, one point of view in which it may be proper for the Executive of the United States to express an opinion upon the questions you have submitted.

The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement—and possessing, as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion, with an organized military force prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to aid to suppress an insurrection. Surely, under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert that calamitous result.

The danger you anticipate arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas that they will be excluded from the privilege of voting because they have not paid a territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his Cabinet, concurs in opinion with you, that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself, and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever, not possessing these qualifications, notwithstanding he may possess the qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise.

In communicating this opinion, the President has no idea, as I have already stated, that it can have any legal effect in determining the qualifications of individual voters in the Territory, and he only expresses it in deference to your inquiry, and for the single reason which I have just indicated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

To ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

A Sensible Southern View of Kansas.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

A wise Government must take things as they are, not as they ought to be. Suppose that Kansas is admitted into the Union with this Constitution, with a people in this high state of resentful excitement; and suppose a Governor is elected, the mass of the people not having anything to do with the election; and imagine a Legislature elected the same way, *how will such a Government get into operation?* Laws are made, and the people agree to ignore them; how will any law be executed without a posse? and where is the posse to come from? How will taxes be collected, law breakers arrested, or any law executed? If collision between the mass and the civil authorities could be avoided, it would be less matter; but that is impossible. A rival State government will be set up, lawless and revolutionary, and the President will be called on for troops to put down a rebellion: to support a government forced upon the people without their consent, will be the outcry. We have but a small military force; and in the midst of the excitement the next elections will come on, while civil war reigns in the Territory. *What will be the result? Will the Democratic party be sustained?* An overwhelming majority of the North sympathise with the rebels; and conservative men of both sections will be disgusted with the spectacle. They will support any party that promises a change of policy that leads only to ruin. "There is your Kansas policy," the opposition will well say. "We told you so!" *Will any Democrat tell us what reply he will make when this comes to pass?*

It seems to be assumed that the people of the Territory are very pliable, without a will of their own; that they will acquiesce in whatever Congress may do, in spite of past experience. We say there is danger of civil war in Kansas; and, when it begins, the people there will not have it all to themselves. *It will be a sectional contest, where the extremes of both parts of the Union will come in conflict.*

No one who has kept up with the history of Kansas, and who is familiar with the late news from that place, will regard this conjecture as to what is likely to happen in Kansas, as at all extravagant. It seems incredible to us how a man can suppose we shall get rid of Kansas by dragging her into the Union in this way. We are very certain they will be egregiously disappointed. The ringleaders in Kansas are reckless and unscrupulous men; and in a state of high excitement, there is no telling what a people will do, under the idea that a government is attempted to be imposed upon them. If they would go quietly to work under a State Government, and make a Constitution to suit themselves, it would be less matter; but the danger is, that they will do nothing of this sort. They will take a short and revolutionary road to a government of their own choice. Will any party be justified in provoking such a result so easily avoided? Let not the Federal Government try compulsion. It is a very dangerous experiment. If it may be applied to a State coming into the Union, it may be applied afterward.

We have no apology to offer for the conduct of a party in Kansas. It has been lawless and revolutionary; but that is no reason for the Congress of the United States in disregarding their voice in a case in which they have a right to decide for themselves.

There is a plain, simple way to avoid all this, and do justice. *Let the people of Kansas have a legal and fair opportunity to frame their own government; to do it just as they please, as the people of every State have a right to do.* This plan is in conformity with Democratic principles and precedents. We have not pointed out consequences to deter any one from a righteous course; but to show our readers what risk is run by the policy threatened. We hold that the policy is wrong, and with such consequences before us, highly criminal, unless it can be shown that the policy is right, and the only right policy to be adopted.

An Extreme Southern View of Senator Douglas' Position.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

The Black Republican Party, which was defeated in nearly all the political contests of the past Summer and Fall, and which seemed on the brink of dissolution, has recently been galvanized into renewed symptoms of vitality and vigor. The skillful and successful operator in this great work is Senator DOUGLAS, who, though formerly styled a Benedict Arnold, a Judas, and a traitor by the Freesoil sheets, is now beplastered with panegyric, and extolled as a pure patriot and profound statesman. The honorable senator is unquestionably entitled to the measureless laudation and eternal gratitude of the enemies of the South. He has availed himself of his prominent position as the representative of Western sentiment, and of his powerful influence as the leading champion of Democracy in the United States Senate, to adopt a line of policy which revives the sinking energies of the Anti-Slavery faction, and inspires them with fresh hopes of the future. He has deliberately and dispassionately assumed a position in reference to Kansas that necessarily places him in quasi-hostility to the Administration. He combats the Lecompton Constitution, advocates its rejection, and proposes to pass a bill to enable the people of Kansas to form a new Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his late message, leans slightly to the cause of justice. He has not the moral hardihood openly and manfully to approve of the Lecompton Constitution, but he rightly concludes that as all the disturbances and discussions in Kansas turned upon the question of Slavery, and as that Convention affords the people an opportunity of regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, the Convention has complied with the intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act. This is doctrine which, though barely acceptable to the South, is greatly unpalatable to the North. Still, we believe that in the discouraged and disorganized condition in which Black Republicanism found itself after the late elections, it would have been unable to do more than enter a languid protest against the views of the President. But behold! In the hour of gloom and despondency, the broken ranks of Free-Soil became strengthened and consolidated. Just at the moment when a vigorous effort of loyalty on the part of the National Democracy was alone required to quell discontent at the South, to utterly prostrate Anti-Slavery at the North, and to secure to Kansas a peaceful admission into the familly of States, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS turns recreant to his professed faith, and leagues himself with the enemies of order, equal rights and the Union. Being a man of mark, the putative author of the Kansas bill, the sometime leader and darling of the Democracy, this defection is of the highest moment. Such a man does not stand alone in his abandonment of the South. He carries with him a host of National Democrats, who, however fishy on the Slavery question, remained apparently true while their leaders were firm. Elsewhere we publish some of the expressions of sentiment ventured by this tribe of tender-footed politicians, who are delighted to plant themselves squarely on this new platform erected by DOUGLAS, and to support themselves by clinging to his broad shoulders. But if this were the worst, we might say, "let them go." They never were trustworthy, and their treachery at the first suitable opportunity was to be expected. The gravaman of DOUGLAS' iniquity lies much more in the aid and comfort he has extended to Black Republicanism, than in having detached from the support of the South a number of miserable party hacks, whose sincerity was always questionable.

The consequences of this movement can scarcely be exaggerated, and we believe that we have before us the inevitable contingency of a Northern Anti-Slavery coalition in 1860, which will sweep everything before it, as with the force of a whirlwind. The forerunners of this event are already perceptible. Let any one peruse the Black Republican journals, and note their defiant, exulting tone, since DOUGLAS—the exponent of the Democracy of the West—has struck hands with them. They now calculate upon annihilating the Administration majority in the House—perhaps in the Senate. They predict the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the defection of the Western Democrats, and we are afraid they are reckoning with their host. DOUGLAS has done incalculable mischief by taking ground against Mr. BUCHANAN on this Kansas question—mischief that outweighs a thousand-fold his past services. We fear he has made up his mind to cast his lot with the dominant party in the Free States, and his position is but the precursor of a formal affiliation with Black Republicanism.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Late last night Senator DOUGLAS, and his accomplished and estimable wife, arrived at the Girard House, from Washington, and no sooner was the fact known, than an excellent military band serenaded him.

The area in Chesnut-street in front of the Girard House was crowded, and a loud call for Mr. DOUGLAS having been made, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., in a few appropriate sentences, introduced the Senator to the enthusiastic multitude.

Senator DOUGLAS then appeared on the bacony, and, amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—the principle was coeval with, and was part of, the Constitution of the United States. He deprecated the idea of hostility to the President, or to his Administration, and expressed his belief that Mr. BUCHANAN would prove eminently worthy of the high opinion formed of him by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which had elected him to the high office he now held.

Senator DOUGLAS retired amid great applause, and then arose a loud call for Colonel FORNEY, editor of the *Press*, who responded in a brief speech, declaring his inviolable adherence to the great principle of the ascendancy of the majority. He concluded by stating that Mr. DOUGLAS would remain in the city (at the Girard House) this day, and would be happy to see every citizen who felt disposed to call upon him.

These agreeable proceedings terminated at 1 o'clock this morning.

FROM KANSAS.

Cause of the Trouble at Fort Scott—Termination of the Session of the Legislature, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) Dec. 23.

By the cars last night we received information from Fort Leavenworth to the 19th inst. On the previous day General HARNEY ordered two companies of troops, under command of Captain STURGIS, to proceed by forced marches to Fort Scott, to quell disturbances which had broken out there. It seems that 300 Black Republicans had collected with a view to obtain possession of certain records in the charge of the Clerk of the County, being nothing else than indictments against some of the number, and it was reported that three persons had been killed. It was also stated that JIM LANE had sent a portion of his banditti to protect the Black Republicans in their attempt to get the indictments into their hands, and the object of the United States troops was to get between the hostile parties and prevent the effusion of blood.

The session of the Black Republican Legislature had terminated in a complete fizzle. Several laws were passed by them, which, it is understood, were vetoed by Acting Governor STANTON, and they could not, or did not, pass them over his veto. The only law which they perfected, was one which directed an election on the 5th of January, upon the Lecompton Constitution—that instrument being submitted to the people as provided by the Convention, and also empowering the people to vote for "no Constitution at all." It was not pretended that this action of the Black Republican Legislature would prevent the regular election on Monday last, as fixed by the Convention. That election would still take place, and, with an earnest desire to preserve the peace, Gen. HARNEY had stationed troops in the neighborhood of all the election precincts where it was likely that disturbances would arise. No difficulty was anticipated, although it was said that Missourians would attempt to vote at some of the precincts. This is a *lie*, so well understood now, in Kansas and abroad, that nobody believes it.

Gen. DENVER was at Lecompton on the 14th, but it was understood that up to the 17th he had not assumed the duties of his new appointment. Mr. STANTON was still the Secretary of the Territory and acting Governor.

The vote upon the Constitution, as submitted by the Convention, was, no doubt, taken on Monday last. It is said that it would be a meagre one—the Black Republicans refusing to vote, as well as some Democrats. Be it so. As they have before refused to vote when they had it in their power to change the character of the Convention, and to put an end to the agitation which has so long distracted the Union, by adopting a Constitution which restricted Slavery in the new State, they, and they alone, are responsible for the present posture of affairs. They are entitled to no credit for their factious and unprincipled conduct, and they deserve no consideration at the hands of Congress. The law passed by the Republican Legislature, convened by Mr. STANTON, under the most absured pretexts, is entitled to no weight whatever, and so it should be regarded all over the country.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the story so pompously paraded by the Black Republican organ in this city, of the killing of JIM LANE, at Lecompton, has not a particle of foundation. It is one of the many "Martin White" stories that have been circulated all over the Union, and have found silly believers everywhere, even when it was established that there was not a word of truth in them.

LOLA MONTEZ was about to be married to Prince LOUIS SULKOWSKY, Prince of Bellitz, Count of Reissen, Count of Schonmi, Count of Kobelin and Count of Lessa, now residing in Lewis County, in this State.—*All the Papers.*

The Prince SULKOWSKY writes to a friend in this city denying this foolish and malicious report. He is living upon his farm on the Black River, near Lowville, with his accomplished wife and interesting little family, husbanding his ample fortune, and occasionally enjoying the pleasures of the chase; but with no disposition to hunt or husband the adventuress with whom the papers have so ignorantly associated his honored name.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Great Buoyancy in the English Funds.

ADDITIONAL FAILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PANIC AT HAMBURG UNABATED

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Safety of the Besieged in Lucknow.

Advance of Sir Colin Campbell and Col. Greathed.

Demand upon Russia to Evacuate Chinese Territory.

Lord Clarendon on the French Slave-Trade.

COTTON LOWER—ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool at about 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* would not leave Liverpool on the 16th December, so that the first vessel of that line to leave Liverpool would be the *Kangaroo*, on the 13th of January.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 12th.

The American ship *Lone Star*, bound from Moulmain to Queenstown had foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

Later news had been received in England from India, of which full particulars will be found in another column. Advices from China state that preparations were going on for the assault on Canton.

Financial affairs in London, as will be seen from the extended extracts that we give below, continued to improve. The funds were very buoyant, and gold was flowing into Bank. Nevertheless, on the day the *Persia* sailed there were a large number of failures.

Monetary affairs on the Continent continued in a very gloomy condition.

A dispatch from Hamburg of the 11th says: "The crisis is becoming yet more alarming—a general break-up of credit seems imminent. The Senate will sit in permanence."

The *Leviathan* had only been moved a few inches since the departure of the *Adriatic*, owing to the giving way of the mooring tackle. It was feared, as the vessel had reached a slighter incline, that her progress would be even slower than it had been.

An Ambassador had arrived in England, from Holland, to demand officially, for the Prince of ORANGE, the hand of the Princess ALICE.

A large meeting had been held in London, to consider the subject of the Government of India, and resolutions were adopted in favor of assumption of supreme authority by the British Government.

The bullion in the Bank of France continued to increase, and a still further reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

Another act of rigor towards the press had taken place at Toulouse, the *Gazette de Languedoc* having been indefinitely suppressed.

It is stated that M. OLLIVIER, one of the Democratic deputies for Paris, has entered a protest against the "moral violence" practiced towards him in the Chamber in not being allowed to speak on the resignation of M. SEGUR.

The official returns of the Bank of France show an increase for the month of 11,656,000 francs in the cash held by the Bank and its branches.

It is stated, but on rather obscure authority, that the long-talked-of French Expedition to China, comprising a land force of 3,000 men, is now actually to sail, in consequence of pressing letters from the French admiral in the Chinese waters.

Paris, Saturday 12th.—An extraordinary decree grants a credit of 1,000,000 francs towards alleviating the sufferings of the unemployed workmen.

General EDGAR NEY is named Prince de la Moskowa.

An amnesty has been granted by the Spanish Government for political offences, and to persons condemned to light punishment. A great many promotions had also taken place.

The Belgian elections took place on the 12th, and, as far as known, the result was decidedly in favor of the Liberals.

A Berlin letter states that "the disturbing influence of the American panic had extended as far as Warsaw," where numerous manufacturers had failed.

Accounts from St. Petersburg to Nov. 30 represent that Winter had set in very severely. The Neva was frozen up, and navigation completely stopped.

It is stated that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has peremptorily denied the right, claimed by Austria and England, under the treaty of Paris, of interdicting Russia from blockading the Circassian ports.

The dates from Rio Janeiro are to Nov. 14, and from Monte Video to the 5th. At Rio Coffee was dull, but steady. Nothing was loading for the United States. Sugars had declined. Sterling Exchange quoted at 27½. Freights dull and lower, 30s. to 40s. to the United States.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Further Suspensions in Great Britain.

From the London Times (City Article), Dec. 12.

Although a few days had passed without the declaration of any fresh failures of moment, it was feared that several were yet impending, and this expectation has to-day been realized, a series of six, some of them of an important character, having just been announced.

The chief house in the list is an old and most respectable one, Messrs. HEINE, SEMON & Co., largely engaged in the trade with the North of Germany, Moldavia, &c. Their liabilities are supposed to amount to £70,000, but the firm, it is said, confidently believe that every engagement will ultimately be met in full. They have available assets to a considerable amount still in hand, but, in the midst of the uncertainty caused by the numberless stoppages on the Continent, it was considered prudent for the general interests of the creditors to suspend at once.

Messrs. WEINHOLT, WEHNER & Co., a German house connected with the trade to the East Indies and Australia, have also stopped. Their liabilities range between £250,000 and £300,000, and the prospects of the liquidation appear to be doubtful, since they depend on realizations from produce and collections from abroad, as well as upon the proceeds of bills on other failed houses. At the beginning of the year the firm had a considerable surplus.

Messrs. T. H. ELMENHORST & Co., German merchants, trading principally to the North of Europe, have also been brought down. The firm have always occupied a good position, and there is a hope the difficulty may prove but temporary. They hold the paper of other suspended houses, and the im-

[illegible] cause of their embarrassment [illegible] the failure of Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] The total amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

The bills have also been returned of Messrs. Montoya, Saenz & Co., an old Spanish firm of respectable standing as general merchants. The debts are believed to be very small, the house having been closing its transactions for [illegible] past.

The next announcement is that of the Worcester Bank of Farley, Lavender & Co. In this case the liabilities are believed to be very small. The bank was established more than sixty years ago, and has for some time been in a state of decay. It enjoyed a privileged circulation of £15,463, but the amount of notes at present outstanding is said to be only about £4,000.

Lastly, the stoppage has been notified of Mr. T. G. Ward (formerly Tisdall & Ward,) of West Smithfield, who appears in the List of London bankers, but whose business was principally that of agent to cattle salesmen. The extent of his engagements has not been stated.

Some set off against these disastrous circumstances is to be found, however, in the fact of two large establishments having been able to present statements and securities to the Bank of England which have appeared sufficient to warrant support being extended to them. It is understood that Messrs. Robert Smith & Co., of Manchester, a firm very largely connected with the silk trade, regarding whom some anxiety has been felt during the past few days, have obtained aid from that establishment which will fully insure their safety, and that an application from the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, which stopped on the 17th of November with liabilities estimated at about £1,000,000, has also been acceded to. This bank reopened on Tuesday last for the redemption of its note circulation, and may now be expected to resume its ordinary business in the course of next week. Had its resuscitation been found impracticable, much distress would have been created in the iron districts.

The Manchester *Guardian* gives the following failures as having lately occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne: Messrs. Kirkup & Co., shipbuilders; W. R. Urwin, iron and chain merchant; Alexander Bertram, provision dealer; G. Hunter, bacon factor and provision merchant, and Messrs. Aydon & Ferguson.

The City of Glasgow Bank.—The report of the Independent Committee appointed to investigate the position of the City of Glasgow Bank states that, although their labors were conducted with great rapidity, the examination was as strict as possible under the circumstances, and that confidence is entertained it will prove substantially correct. In many cases they think they may have made an under valuation. The deductions consist of £90,815 for probable loss from debtors' accounts (of which about £32,000 is in connection with firms recently failed) and £111,990 from the general securities, including railway stocks, debentures, &c., the chief part of which should, properly, have been written off at former periods. The total capital, which was originally £975,000, but which appears to have been reduced to £745,110, in consequence of shares for £229,890, having "fallen into the hands of the Bank," is after allowing for accruing profits, &c., reduced only by £77,576, the amount remaining, according to the valuations of the committee, being £667,533. This abstract, although very favorable under the circumstances, indicates many points of bad banking—a large lock-up in railway shares, and for the practice apparently of making advances on their own shares; but it seems to free the directors from everything like a charge of intentional misconduct, and as there is good ground to hope that the lesson they have received has produced its effect the prospect of their resumption may be looked forward to with satisfaction.

Messrs. Bardgett and Picard.—A meeting of Messrs. Bardgett and Picard, corn merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 15th ult., was held on the 9th when an unfavorable statement was submitted by the accountant.

The liabilities are stated to be £85,142, and the assets £16,106, exclusive of £1,425 anticipated surplus from the realization of securites held by creditors, and property of the value of £6,824, at present in dispute. The debts to the firm in America amount to £38,646, and are estimated to produce £10,000; but this is contingent upon the satisfactory carrying out of an agreement entered into by Mr. Wallace, a debtor for £26,000, and other circumstances arising out of the American crisis. The capital of the firm on the 1st of January 1856 was £24,314, but in this sum Mr. Wallace's debt, at that period not so large as at present, was included as good. The cause of the failure was stated to be losses from bad debts and depreciation in property. No proposition was made on the part of the insolvents, and it was resolved to appoint three creditors to inspect the state of affairs, the meeting being adjourned for a week.

Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman & Co.—A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman & Co., bill-brokers, whose suspension was announced on the 11th ult., was held on the 10th December, when the accounts previously published were read and taken into consideration. Mr. Turquand, the accountant, stated that out of £5,296,997, the total liabilities when the firm stopped payment, £2,013,690 had since run off; of this sum the bills returned amount to $91 098, of which about £49,000 will ultimately be paid in full, and, valuing the remainder at 10s. in the pound, there results a charge against the estate of about £20,000 upon upwards of two millions of liabilities. A similar calculation for the remaining three millions of bills not due, gives a further loss of £30,000. although the latter are of a better character, making £50,000 in all. Messrs. Sanderson's assets are being paid into the Bank of England for the benefit of their creditors, and a sum has already been collected of £19,000, and partly invested in Exchequer Bills. The capital at the time of the failure was £83,820, to which it had accumulated, by non-withdrawals of profits, from £34,000. Mr. Rees, the solicitor to the firm, proposed that the estate be wound up under inspection, A creditor observed that this was the only course open; the Court of Bankruptcy was out of the question, and a deed of assignment was equally objectionable, being in itself an act of bankruptcy, and requiring the consent of every individual creditor, however small his claim might be. After a short discussion as to the wording of the resolutions, in the course of which it was stated that the winding up would possibly last over a year, the proposition was agreed to, and three creditors were appointed a Committee of Inspection. No doubt was expressed as to the ultimate payment of all claims in full.

Messrs. Broadwood & Barclay.—At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Broadwood & Barclay, merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 9th ult., an unsatisfactory statement was submitted. The probable dividend will be about 6s. in the pound. Considerable discussion took place upon the large amount sunk in the sugar refinery at Mayaguez and the debt due from Decastro, Lindegren & Co. It is proposed to continue the refinery for a short time, with the view of effecting a sale of it, if possible, and enabling stock to be realized to the best advantage. The interests of creditors will be protected by sending out the necessary deeds and instructions to Porto Rico, and it was ultimately resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Messrs Decastro, Lindegren & Co. have authorized the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound in three installments to the holders of their drafts.

J. H. Baird & Co.—A meeting has also been held of creditors of Messrs. J. H. Baird & Co., a firm engaged in the Australian trade. The statement of affairs, prepared by Mr. C. F. Kemp, the accountant, gives the amount of liabilities as £21,258, the assets being estimated at £21,083, subject to the doubtful realization of property in Australia. The immediate cause of the suspension was stated to be the discontinuance of remittances from Messrs. Wharton & Co, of Melbourne, with whom Messrs. Baird had been connected in business. It was finally resolved that Mr. Baird should proceed to Australia to make the best arrangements in his power, and Mr. Kemp was instructed to act in his absence.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. C. F. Perry was held at Wolverhampton, when a composition of 8s. in the pound was accepted, payable in four installments extending to February, 1859. The liabilities were stated to amount to £85,527, the assets being estimated at £34,795.

The Latest European Money Markets.

From the London Times (City Article,) Dec. 12.

The English funds continue to show great buoyancy. They opened this morning at a fresh advance of a quarter per cent., which was maintained to the close. Consols for the opening were first quoted 91¾ to ⅞ ex. dividend, and in the afternoon, on receipt of the Indian news regarding the large force advancing to the relief of Lucknow, a further improvement occurred, and some bargains were effected at 92. The additional rise, however, was afterwards lost, and the final operations were at 91¾ to ⅞. The Bank return in the *Gazette*, which shows an increase of £711,922 in the bullion, and £1,833,145 in the reserve, was expected to be favorable, and this, with the certainty of large gold supplies continuing to pour in, and the satisfactory statement of the Bank of France, assisted in creating a general feeling of confidence. Bank Stock left off at 217@219; Reduced and New Three-per-Cents., 91⅞ to ⅞; India Bonds, 35s. [illegible]s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 3s. discount [illegible].

Some loans on Government securities were negotiated to-day in the Stock Exchange at from 6½ to 7 per cent. till the January dividends. Out of doors the demand is gradually diminishing, and a belief is entertained that when a reduction of the Bank rate is commenced the downward movement will be rapid.

The principal feature in the foreign stock market is the continued advance in Turkish, which is nearly 7 per cent. above the point at which it stood a month ago. Other descriptions are in little request. Russian Five per Cents were negotiated at 105½, 104½ and 105; ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Mexican, 18¾; Portugese, 43½; Spanish New Deferred, 25; Turkish Six per Cents, for the account, 93, 92¾, 93¼ and 92¾, and the Four per Cents guaranteed, for the account, 100 and 99⅞.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, Amsterdam and Paris were slightly lower, and Hamburg was about the same as last post. The actual business transacted was unimportant.

The Corn market this morning was dull, at former rates.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton market this week shows great heaviness, at a decline of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 30c. for money, and 66f. 45c. for the end of the month, showing an advance of more than a quarter ℔ cent. At Amsterdam and Vienna extreme flatness still prevails.

About £210,000 of gold, nearly all Australian, was sold to the Bank to-day. Sovereigns are also coming in from Ireland and other places.

The gold by the *Essex*, £421,020, will be delivered to-morrow, and the whole is expected to go to the Bank.

The precise amount of silver shipped by the steamer *Caledonia*, to sail for Hamburg to-morrow morning, is £50,148.

The African mail steamer *Gambia* has brought £12,000.

The figures presented in the monthly return of the Bank of France furnish a remarkable illustration of the effect produced in that country by the advance of the rate of discount to 10 per cent. at the beginning of November, and justify the reductions to the extent of 2 per cent. subsequently made. The bullion, which in the previous account showed a falling off of £1,440,000, has experienced an increase of £1,860,000, and now stands at £9,440,000, although the premium paid for artificial purchases, which last month amounted to £15,000, has not been more than £10,000. Even allowing, therefore, for the effect of the police restrictions to prevent any efflux, which were said at the height of the crisis to have been redoubled, it is evident that a strong turn of the tide must have taken place naturally. While the bullion has been rapidly increasing the note circulation has been drawn in in a greater ratio, a diminution having occurred of £1,960,000. A withdrawal of £3,120,000 of deposits has been coincident with a contraction of £3,080,000 in the discounts. The balance to the credit of the Treasury has increased £55,000, and the advances on stocks and shares have been reduced by about £240,000.

The telegraphic quotations from India to-day, show a further favorable movement of a half per cent. at Calcutta. At Bombay, on the contrary, there had been a rise of 2 or 3 per cent., owing doubtless to the heavy shipments of specie made thence to Calcutta. From China it is stated the quotation at Hong Kong remained at 4s. 11½d., while at Shanghae it had gone from 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d. Prices of silk were unaltered. The settlement is 12,000 bales less than last year. On political matters the only statement is "It is expected Canton will be taken some time in November."

In the Produce Markets, during the week, the transactions have been of moderate extent, and towards the close the late partial advance was generally lost. Numerous public sales of Sugar have been held, including a considerable quantity of foreign Muscovado, but most descriptions have given away about 1s., excepting the finest grocery, while low brown Mauritius has, in some cases, been parted with at a decline of 1s. 6d., which corresponds with the extreme depression in November. Several arrivals have taken place from the United States. The present low quotations appear to have a favorable influence upon the deliveries for consumption. Coffee has experienced a reduction of about 1s. for Plantation Ceylon. Two floating cargoes of Rio are reported at several shillings under the last sale effected. Arrivals of Cocoa from the Continent have still the effect of unsettling prices. In Rice there has been no material alteration. The quotations of Spice have suffered a further depression, Cassia Lignea being the only exception. Saltpetre has experienced a fall of about 2s., the prices now current being nearly the same as at the heaviest period of last month. Great flatness continues in the Tea Market, and little business has transpired beyond some parcels pressed for sale. At auction, yesterday, 5,000 packages were realized at easier rates.

Bank of England Returns.

The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£24,043,255	Governm'nt debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	5,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion	7,568,255
		Silver bullion	Nil.
Total	£24,043,255	Total	£24,043,255

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's capital	£14,553,000	Government securities (including dead wght annuity)	£5,434,022
Rest	3,493,918	Other securities	30,111,185
Public deposits*	6,648,062	Notes	3,900,485
Other deposits	14,440,724	Gold and silver coin	501,234
Seven-day and other bills	811,222		
Total	£39,946,926	Total	£39,946,926

* Including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts.

Coin and Bullion, increase	£713,022
Notes issued, increase	672,486
Public Deposits, increase	575,795
Other Deposits, decrease	4,538
Government Securities, decrease	7,685
Other Securities, decrease	1,690,291
Notes in reserve, increase	1,632,145
Active circulation, decrease	859,660

Statement of the Bank of France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Dec. 10. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Dec. F.	C.	Nov. F.	C.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Capital, New	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Reserve in land'd prop'ty	4,006,000	00	4,000,000	00
Bk. notes in circulation	488,343,900	00	531,678,000	00
Bk. do. of the branch bks	43,960,000	00	49,581,800	00
Bank notes to order	5,042,337	15	6,911,147	92
Receipts payable at sight	2,436,541	00	3,247,286	00
Treas. ac. curr't creditor	78,741,685	82	72,376,955	94
Sundry accounts current	123,384,359	24	199,168,322	64
Do. with sundry br'h bks	23,839,794	00	25,445,346	00
Dividends payable	299,472	25	421,967	25
Dis. and sundry interests	1,531,598	49	2,804,725	66
Commission on deposits	18,069,206	33	15,905,862	07
Re-dis. the last 6 months	2,268,387	81	2,268,387	81
Protested bills*	———		6,945	90
Sundries	2,820,913	56	2,908,146	18
Total	995,153,133	96	1,041,837,915	46

CREDITOR.

	Dec. F.	C.	Nov. F.	C.
Cash in hand	82,597,109	42	107,029,078	24
Cash in the branch banks	153,424,483	00	118,536,074	00
Commer. bills overdue	768,352	60	790,900	27
Commer. bills discounted but not yet due	269,908,201	62	316,471,622	61
Do. in the branch banks	241,567,095	00	292,240,194	00
Advanced on dep. of bull.	2,620,600	00	2,112,400	00
Do. by the branch banks	2,210,900	00	1,538,600	00
Advanced on French public securities	18,932,836	10	23,305,836	10
Do. by the branch banks	5,865,750	00	6,420,650	00
Adv'ced on rail. securit's	21,117,200	00	19,130,880	00
Do. by the branch banks	10,321,800	00	9,230,350	00
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	166,400	00	139,300	00
Do. on Br. B'ks' Scrip	34,100	00	46,400	00
Advanced to the State on agrem't of June 30, 1848	50,000,000	00	50,000,000	00
Gov't stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Gov't stock disposable	52,189,482	03	52,189,482	03
New shares, not settled	55,867,625	00	70,293,300	00
Hotel & furniture of B'k	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Landed prop. of br. b'ks	5,635,592	00	5,128,211	09
Expenses of management of the Bank	2,056,988	23	1,141,510	04
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,576,029	03	949,656	00
Sundries	1,260,239	79	451,124	45
Total	995,153,133	96	1,041,837,915	46

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France,

DE GERMINY.

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* There appears to be an omission here in the telegram.

American Securities.

The following are the latest quotations of American Stocks in London:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ c., 1875	75@77	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	75@77	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@77	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@11 dis.	11@½ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1880	76@78	
New-York Central 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	80@84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent. con., 1864	88@92	x c
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ ct. Bonds, on 1862	——	
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	68@72	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1870	40@50	
Do., do., do., 1873	——	
Ohio and Penn. 7 ℔ cent. inc. Bonds, on 1873	——	
Pennsylvania 8 ℔ ct. Cont Bonds, 1st mortgage	81@83	
Do., 2d do., stg.	82@84	

The Panic at Hamburg.

Hamburg (Dec. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have already informed you of the resolution come to by the Senate and Bürgherschaft of this city to form a "Discount Bank," with a capital of 15,000,000 marks banco, instead of 30,000,000 as originally proposed. The office for discounting has already been opened in the saloon of the Bank, and the first portion of the capital required (5,000,000,) on the State Treasury depositing the securities demanded by the Bank,—5,160 Bergdorf, and 7,388 Hamburg-Berlin Railway shares, with other State securities,—has been deposited in the hands of the bank authorities, in lieu of silver, for the present. The remaining 10,000,000 have to be raised by means of a loan upon the most eligible terms possible, and paid in silver into the Bank; and rumors are afloat that negotiations are being carried on with the Bank of Prussia for this supply, but whether there be any reliable grounds for this assertion or not is at present unknown. However, it is certain that yesterday morning the "Hamburg Discount Bank for 1857" commenced its operations, and, as I have been credibly informed, bills to the amount of about 800,000 marks have been discounted, extreme precaution being used in the selection of the paper, and hints thrown out to the merchants that, unless under very pressing circumstances, they should not avail themselves of it, in order to avoid its too rapid absorption. This may account for the smallness of the amount paid out yesterday.

So far so good. In consequence of this arrangement, a better feeling prevailed on 'Change; but on the fact becoming known towards the close of the day that as many as a dozen additional firms had been compelled to stop payment, and that others were likely to follow, the favorable impression was diminished by the fear that the small amount of 15,000,000 would not suffice to do more than afford a temporary relief.

Forty-nine firms that have suspended payment have to appear before the Chamber of Commerce to choose administrators to examine their books, who will have to decide whether such firms are to be considered solvent, and able to pay if time be allowed them to carry on their business under a committee, or to be declared at once insolvent, and consequently to wind up forthwith in the usual manner, the creditors having the benefit of the law of bankruptcy of 1799 in their favor.

The firm of H. Pontoppidan, whose bills upon Mr. Westenholz, of London, have always been taken in preference to those of many other respectable houses, and which has transactions to a very considerable extent in the Danish dominions (Mr. Pontoppidan being Danish Consul-General in this city,) is reported to have refused bills for want of specie yesterday; but it is expected that the firm will receive support from the Danish Government.

The old firm of Hamilton, Koch & Co., and those of Lavetz & Koch, Campe & Meyer, G. H. Lutze & Co., C. A. Staelin, F. O. Schubach, H. Rucker, C. Godett, and Heine & Fleischmann, have all stopped, but the amount of their liabilities is said not to be very considerable.

The rate of discount charged by the Discount Bank is 10 per cent., and will probably continue at that figure, but the Treasury bills recently issued as advances upon merchandise, are being done at 9½ and even 9 per cent.

A telegram dated Hamburg, Dec. 9, says:

"The firm of M. Pontoppidan, the Danish Consul, has received assistance from the Danish Government, and is enabled to continue its operations."

The Crisis in Copenhagen.

In Copenhagen the King of Denmark convoked a Ministerial Council on the 7th inst., with a view to deliberating on the best means of meeting the present crisis. The day previously 400,000 rixdollars had been forwarded to Hamburg, in the hopes of propping up the house of Pontoppidan & Co. The excitement in Copenhagen had been very great on hearing of the suspension of the above-mentioned house in Hamburg, which, however, was somewhat tranquilized on its transpiring that the National Bank had taken this step towards relieving it.

The Crisis in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Sunday Times*, dated Dec. 8, says:

"There is nothing new of any sort or kind to be reported to-day from this place. As there is no accession of bad news in the money world, the tone of feeling appears to be firmer, but nevertheless the quotations, particularly of shares in recently created banking-houses supposed to be more or less implicated in commercial and manufacturing circles, continue to sink. From the *Dresdener Journal* we learn that the Saxon Government, in pursuance of an authorization extended to it by the Chambers, is about to open a Bank for advances on goods in Leipsic. Such an institution was resorted to in 1848, and it was found efficacious on that occasion."

The Crisis in Russia.

From St. Petersburg we hear nothing as yet of failures caused by the American, English, and German panics; the prices of goods generally bought by English houses have experienced some depreciation; and as regards imports, there is no willingness to purchase at present, from the impression that with so great a demand for money in London and Hamburg the prices of oversea goods will necessarily come down very soon. One of the worst effects that this destruction of commercial credit in different parts of the world was expected to produce in St. Petersburg was, that it would frighten private persons away from investing their capital in commercial enterprises, and thus annihilate the small commencement that Russia had already made in this direction during the past twelve months.

The Crisis in Poland.

The failure of the Dantsic firm of Joel & Co. has caused a crisis in Poland, especially at Warsaw; and the stoppage of the extensive banking-house of Hermann Meyen, Kunitz & Co., with several others, will probably be followed by many more.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

More Battles—Position of the Besieged in Lucknow—Advance of Sir Colin Campbell—Nena Sahib again in Command of the Mutineers.

Telegraphic advices have been received in England from Bombay to the 17th of November, and from Calcutta to the 10th.

A dispatch from Alexandria, dated Dec. 5, to the Foreign Office, is as follows:

"Greathed's column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, where, on the 18th, Brigadier Grant, of the 9th Lancers, joined, and took command. On the 23d they crossed at Kamoni, where the enemy was cut up by our cavalry, and five guns captured. The force, now about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 25th; and being reinforced to 5,000, crossed the Ganges on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3d, and there wait till the Commander-in-Chief joins them."

Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out, and our force at Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month.

Heavy fighting with slaughter, believed to have occurred.

Sir C. Campbell, who left Calcutta on the 27th October, reached Cawnpore on the 3d of November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Kudoni, between the Dinapore mutiniers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and a detachment of the 93d Highlanders, with two 9-pounders under Colonel Powell, of her Majesty's 53d foot. Our success was complete, but loss heavy—Colonel Powell being among the killed. The Naval Brigade afterwards fell back on Binkee, with the view of returning to Futtypore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2d.

The Rohilound rebels had again advanced towards Myneetar, and again taken to flight on finding the little force from that place was approaching. Mehidpore, having been attacked on the 8th of November, by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood. A portion of the Malwa contingent joined the enemy, killed Capt. Mills, Dr. Casey, and Sergeant-Major O'Connell, and Mansea captured the guns, and compelled the other troops to retire. According to the latest accounts from Bombay, the 1st, 3d, and 4th divisions of Nizam cavalry, under Major Orr, attacked the rear guard of the rebels Nov. 12, at Barrowal, and captured the whole of the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, also two of the enemy's guns. One hundred of the enemy killed, 74 prisoners. Our casualties not yet received, but said to be severe. The columns under Brigadier Showers captured Ahuiur, Dadree, Nunood, and other places southwest of Delhi, securing upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. Further north, General Van Corlandt still keeps the country in order. The district between Agra and Meerut is so quiet that the post and passenger carriages run daily between the two places. Eastward of Oude, the Bungalore contingent had gained two victories over bodies of the insurgents. The steamer *Bengal* reached Suez on the 3d inst., from Calcutta, but brought no later dates than those from Bombay.

A dispatch from Malta to the Foreign office, dated Dec. 9, says:

"Captain Lore, in charge of dispatches from Lord Canning, states that Lord Canning received the following telegraph from Sir Colin Campbell, dated the 9th of November, Cawnpore: 'All right at Lucknow.' Sir Colin Campbell crossed the Jumna in Cawnpore on the 9th of November, and and is stated to have 7,000 men with him, to march on Lucknow.

Gen. Windham at Cawnpore, in command of reserve, and was to march on to Lucknow as soon as two other regiments joined him.

Capt. Peel, R. N., was at Alumbagh, with a few of his men, and some 32-pounder guns. The next (*sic*) were on their way to join."

A dispatch from Trieste to the London *Times*, says:

"The column under Brigadier Grant was at Alumbagh about the 8th Nov., awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Colin Campbell crossed from Cawnpore into Oude on the 10th, with, it is believed, about 1,500 men.

Communications between Lucknow and Alumbagh quite interrupted, but Havelock and Outram known to be holding out. Nena Sahib believed to be in command of the rebels.

Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers were making for Oude.

No fresh outbreaks. Rebels defeated near Futtehpore, Sikri, and Juppore, and in several other engagements. Rebellion represented as subsiding throughout the country.

Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2½d.; Calcutta, 2s. 2⅛d."

A dispatch to the London *Herald* says:

Grant's column, about 3,500 strong, after reaching Cawnpore, was reinforced by 5.000, and crossed the Ganges, with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, which is surrounded by 60,000 insurgents. Outram and Havelock held their own position with less than 2,000 men.

One of the sons of the King of Delhi escaped,—he was under civil charge. A commission is investigating the charges against the King.

Delhi is in ruins from the effect of heavy artillery fire.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE BESIEGED IN LUCKNOW.

Calcutta (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

From Lucknow, the great point of interest, however, the Government itself has little information. So completely is the force there beleagured, that the old device of inclosing letters in a quill has been of necessity abandoned. The only message received for weeks was written on a piece of paper three inches square, and concealed by a device it may be prudent as yet to keep private. We may have to try it again after this letter has returned to India. The few facts so reported are somewhat discouraging. Sir James Outram's force has been terribly reduced. You will remember that about Sept. 25 he and General Havelock forced their way into the Residency and relieved the garrison. This feat was accomplished by pressing on through gardens, small bazaars, knots of houses and other inclosed places. The enemy fought as Asiatics always do fight, behind stone walls. The bullets literally rained upon the advancing force, and that single movement cost 460 men. Sixteen officers of the 90th were killed or placed *hors du combat*, and almost all the superior officers of the 5th Fusileers.

I have heard many of the names, but refrain from exciting the regret of their friends at home till further information can be obtained. There had been some hard fighting before the relieving force reached the inclosures, and the total number of soldiers killed or disabled cannot be fixed at less than 700. The force therefore, even after its junction with the garrison already in the Residency, cannot be more than 1,400 strong, and this small party must be embarrassed by the care of sick and wounded, women and children, to a number in excess of its own. There are beside some 800 men at the Alumbagh, with a great array of camp followers, but they are believed to be without the means of communicating with the Residency. Since this time we know little positively, and that little is obtained solely from native gossip. The rumors, however, all point to one fact—that General Outram, during the second week in October, attacked some large building, probably one of the palaces, and was driven back with further loss of life. I have seen one letter in which the writer, himself in Oude, states this as a fact, but I warn you that this and all other accounts must be received with caution till confirmed. It is nearly certain that there are 70,000 men, Sepoys and armed retainers, around and in Lucknow. Every landholder in Southern Oude, except one, is in arms, to see what he can obtain in the great scramble. The position, you will perceive, is sufficiently dangerous, but it is not worse than that of the garrison after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. Five hundred men, with a large convoy of provisions and ammunition, left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the 21st October. They, with the assistance of the men in the Alumbagh, may force their way to the Residency, but immense as is the military value of every European, a garrison so small cannot hope to clear a way through a densely populated town. Nevertheless, there is no cause for despondency. Sir James Outram can hold out till the 10th of November. On the 6th or 7th, Sir Colin Campbell, with an army, will be before Lucknow. The Commander-in-Chief quitted Calcutta on the 29th instant. He has remained there to organize the means of transport, which previous to his arrival were strangely defective. He will reach Cawnpore by the 2d of November, and there take the command of some 4,000 men, including his own Highland brigade and 800 cavalry. With this little army and a very heavy train of artillery he will press on to Lucknow, pick up the force of the Alumbagh, and commence the destruction of the city. It is a lath-and-plaster place, and the heavy guns will smash a path for him without so terrible a loss of European life. I hope, therefore, by the mail of the 20th November to report the destruction of Lucknow, the relief of the garrison, and the dispersion of the besiegers. Great confidence is felt here in Sir Colin Campbell. He has will as well as judgment, can be as hard as iron when necessary, and cares nothing about "old officers," "experience," "claims," or, indeed, anything except efficiency.

THE SEPOYS' IDEA OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

En passant, I may remark the extraordinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women, sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Onao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced "petticoated devils." Still they were a puzzle. The Sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees! A Sepoy of the 73d, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported on his return to his regiment that the English were sending out monsters, with legs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and blood-red eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low countries. On the arrival of the 42d, a Sicar or Bengalee clerk had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously; then, catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, "Sandy, be thae the things we're to fecht wi'?" I need scarcely say that a Sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he weighs less.

AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

From Delhi we have little further news. The British are complete masters of the town. Some further incidents of the siege, however, have come to light, and among them one which has driven every European, except the higher officials, almost frantic. The Sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could catch during the siege, and *burnt them alive*. The charred bodies, tied to stakes, were found by the stormers, with the Queen's buttons still recognizable. It must be remembered that the men who did this were Sepoys, the comrades for 100 years of the victims—men who had been led by them from victory to victory. You have endeavored, I percieve, to account for these atrocities. The cause is not far to seek. The Sepoys are Asiatics, and there is not an Asiatic, who, having the power, would not do likewise. The educated, smooth, silken Bengalee, who talks English and quotes Milton, is exactly as cruel as the Sepoy, and just as much a gentleman. The *Hindoo Patriot*, for instance, a journal edited by the ablest educated native in Bengal, afraid to express its sympathy with these atrocities, coolly denies them all. They are invented, it says, by the English press for the shopkeepers. I need not describe the proof that exists of their perpetration. I would only mention that in every instance in which stories of atrocities have been circulated, we have had native as well as European evidence, and not one-tenth of the truth has as yet appeared. The *Hindoo Patriot*, I need not say, has neither been warned nor suppressed, and is a warm upholder of the existing Administration.

It appears to be proved that there was at least one European at Delhi who lent aid to the mutineers. Many letters report the capture of an Englishman in the dress of a native officer. He was a Sergeant-major of the 28th Native Infantry, and formerly an artilleyman. He rendered, it is said, important services to the besieged, and was created a General of artillery. He has not been executed, and, despite appearances, I am indisposed to credit the stories of his guilt. It seems incredible that a European should have deliberately aided the fiends who were burning his wounded countrymen. I hope it will be found that he was simply a man of weak nerves, unable to face the dread of death by torture. It is in his favor, also, that the Portuguese drummer, Antonio Seraphim, who was kept to play to the General, and who escaped at a very late period of the siege, does not accuse him, but considers him rather a prisoner. Four Europeans at Moradabad turned Mussulmans to preserve their lives. These five appear to be the only Christians about whose conduct during the rebellion there is even a suspicion. Nearly 6,000 of our countrymen were exposed to a danger to which that of death is trivial. One may have yiedeld, four more purchased life by a temporary apostacy, and that is all, while hundreds have met death or torture as calmly as reward, fighting like Tucker after hope had gone, or, like Mrs. Boyse, clinging to her husband's breast to shield him from the balls. I question if, since the day when the Christian persecutions ended, the world has seen such another spectacle; and, remember, these are the men whom England was accustomed to call dissolute, haughty Anglo Indians, and to suspect of sanctioning torture. As they are now, so they were then.

THE FATE OF THE OLD KING.

I have just received certain information as to the fate of the King of Delhi. His life is to be spared, for the officer who arrested him, in violation of orders, gave him a pledge to that effect. The blunder is disastrous in the extreme. The hoary scoundrel deliberately ordered the murder of 48 English women and children, and his exemption from punishment will be interpreted by every native into fear. They will only laugh at the story of the pledge as an invention to conceal the inability of the Government to carry out its will. It seems indeed somewhat Quixotic to say that a police officer can save a murderer by promising him his life. You must remember the King is only a simple subject. He is protected by no treaty, and is in no sense a prisoner of war. The Court of Directors 50 years ago exempted his palace from the authority of the courts of justice, but only by an order, not by a treaty or agreement. He ought to be transported for life.

OUDE, THE GREAT CENTRE OF REBELLION.

From the Bengal Harkaru, Oct. 31.

According to the present aspect of things, it seems that Oude is to be the great centre of the contest which we have now to sustain. Agra has been again threatened, but the insurgents have diverted their course, and are now proceeding in the direction of Lucknow, where, on the other hand, we are preparing to concentrate a large force, in order to make a decisive blow. It has become apparent now to all, and we believe that the Commander-in-Chief was the first to be convinced of the fact, that the maintenance of our position in Oude can only be effected by a force as formidable in numbers as the little armies which have been hitherto sent have been formidable in daring and valor. Sir Colin Campbell has already left Calcutta for Cawnpore, where he will establish his head-quarters, and where he will join Col. Greathed with his victorious column, which has already arrived. Troops—of which we have now a large number in Calcutta—are being sent up as fast as carriage can be secured for them, and Sir Colin will doubtless have a large force at his disposal for the work that has to be done. Notwithstanding the gallant efforts of both officers and men in what was called the Relief of Lucknow, it is but too apparent that the "Relief" was only a reinforcement, and that our two positions—the Residency and Alumbagh—have been unable to effect a communication, in the face of the tremendous odds opposed to them. We have had but vague accounts of the condition of the garrisons of these two places, and the most alarming rumors were of course circulated. Yesterday we received some more certain information, and from this it is known that a rather severe loss was sustained in a sortie from Alumbagh, made for the purpose of establishing a communication with the Residency, and that Sir James Outram himself was wounded.

ANOTHER OF NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The Lahore *Chronicle* publishes the following "Proclamation" by Nena Sahib:

"It has been ascertained from a traveler who has lately arrived at Cawnpore from Calcutta, that previously to the distribution of the cartridges for the purpose of taking away the religion and caste of the people of Hindostan, a council was held, at which it was resolved that, as this was a matter of religion, it would be necessary to employ 7,000 or 8,000 Europeans, and to kill 50,000 Hindostanees, and then all Hindostan would be converted to Christianity.

A petition to this effect was sent to Queen Victoria, and the opinion of the council was adopted. A second council was then held, to which the English merchants were admitted, and it was agreed that, to assist in carrying out the work, the same number of European soldiers should he allowed as there were Hindostanee Sepoys, lest, in the event of any great commotion arising, the former should be beaten. When this petition was perused in England 35,000 European troops were embarked in ships with the utmost rapidity and dispatched to India. Intelligence of their dispatch was received in Calcutta, and the gentlemen of Calcutta issued orders for the distribution of the cartridges. Their real object was to make Christians of the army under the idea that when this was done there would be no delay in Christianizing the people generally. In the cartridges the fat of swine and cows was used. This fact was ascertained from Bengalees who were employed in making the cartridges; one of these men was put to death and the rest were imprisoned. Here they were carrying out their plans. Then the Ambassador of the Sultan of Constantinople at the Court of London sent information to the Sultan that 35,000 English troops were to be dispatched to India to make Christians of that country. The Sultan sent a firman to the Pasha of Egypt to the effect that he was colluding with Queen Victoria; that this was not a time for compromise; that from what his ambassador sent it appeared that 35,000 English soldiers had been dispatched to India to make Christians of the people and soldiers of that country; that there was still time to put a stop to this; that if he was guilty of any neglect in the matter, what kind of a face would he be able to show to God; that that day would one day be his, since, if the English succeeded in making Christians of the people of Hindoostan, they would attempt the same in his country. On the receipt of this firman of the Sultan, the Pasha of Egypt, before the arrival of the English troops, made his arrangements and collected his troops at Alexandria, for that is the road to India, and on the arrival of the English army the troops of the Pasha of Egypt began firing upon them with cannon from all sides, and destroyed and sank the ships, so that not a single Englishman of them remained. The English at Calcutta, after issuing the order for biting the cartridges and the breaking out of this now-spreading mutiny and rebellion, were looking for assistance from the army coming from London; but God, by the exercise of His Almighty power, settled their business there. When the intelligence of the destruction of the army of London was received the Governor-General felt grief and beat his head. At the beginning of the night murder and robbery were contemplated; in the morning the body had no head, nor the head any covering! In one revolution the sky became of the same color, neither Nadir nor no Nadir's Government remained. This paper has been printed by order of Nena Sahib, 13th zelroe, and add 1273. Higree 8."

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Preparations for the Attack on Canton—China Demands Russia to Evacuate Her Territory.

Telegraphic advices from Hong Kong had been received in England to the 20th of October.

Preparations were being made for an assault on Canton.

The British and French Ministers were at Hong Kong. The expedition to the North had been abandoned.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 7s.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of Dec. 10:

"The last official accounts received from Shanghae announce that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Russian Government the immediate evacuation of the Chinese Territory, of which that Power had taken possession on the banks of the river Amoor."

A private letter was received in Southampton, on the 5th, from Hong Kong, from an officer of marines, in which he stated that her Majesty's ship *Imperador*, which left Plymouth on the 10th of August last, with a large force of marines, had arrived out at China, and that orders had been received by them to prepare for the attack on Canton between the 15th and 20th of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the Bank Indemnity bill was read a first time without debate; the measure having been passed in the House of Commons on the same evening, without a division.

On the 10th, in the Lords, the bill was read a second time.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to an inquiry, described the measures taken by the Government of Peru, to arrest the murderers of Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister there, and expressed satisfaction with the conduct pursued.

In the House of Commons Mr. Headlam gave notice that he should, after the holidays, move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between Joint Stock Banks and other Joint Stock Companies, in respect to the liability of their shareholders.

Lord John Russell asked, and after some debate obtained, leave to bring in a bill to alter the oath of abjuration, by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," thereby enabling Jews to take the oath and sit in Parliament.

On Friday the 11th the Bank Indemnity bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to and questioned the Government on the subject of the French, scheme of immigration for free negroes.

Lord Clarendon gave it as his belief that the French plan had unquestionably a tendency to revive the slave-trade, but stated that the strongest assurances had been received from the French Government that they had no such intention—indeed it was their ultimate design to abandon the system.

In the Commons Mr. Vernon Smith announced that the King of Delhi had been promised that his life should be spared, as, under no other circumstances could his capture have been effected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the intention of Government to ask the House for a vote of £5 000 to enable Dr. Livingstone to prosecute his African discoveries.

The Chancellor then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the Bank Act of Scotland and Ireland of 1845; and that the Committee be instructed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial disasters, and to investigate how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that no further inquiry into the Bank Act was necessary.

After considerable debate, the amendment was rejected by 117 to 295, and the original motion was agreed to.

Lord Palmerston stated that the House would meet on the 12th, (the day the steamer sailed,) to receive the Royal assent to the Indemnity bill, and he then proposed to adjourn till the 4th of February. He also stated that Gen. Havelock's Annuity bill should be withdrawn, and another substituted, after the holidays, continuing the annuity to the General's son.

The New French Slave-Trade.

In the House of Lords on the 11th of December the Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to the scheme for the immigration of free negroes to the French colonies under the sanction of the French Government. It had come to his knowledge that a decree had been issued by the French Government to carry the scheme into effect. He therefore begged to ask the Foreign Secretary whether Government had any information of such decree, and to what extent it went?

The Earl of Clarendon said, in answer to the question of his noble friend he had to state that he had no reason to believe that the decree to which his noble friend alluded had been issued; but he believed there was no doubt that a contract had been entered into by the French Government and a certain firm for the supply of negroes to the French colonies, which only received the sanction of the French Government on condition that it was to be *bona fide* a free emigration. Now there could be no such thing as a free emigration from Africa. [Cheers.] We ourselves had tried the experiment 16 years ago, and with every precaution and every safeguard to prevent abuses, so as to secure the freedom of the African laborer on his passage and his proper treatment while employed in our colonies, as well as to guarantee his return home at the expiration of his engagement if he wished it. That plan utterly and entirely failed [hear, hear,] and it was not likely that it would ever succeed under any circumstances. [Hear, hear.] But this was what the French contractors were compelled to do. They engaged with the African chiefs to supply a certain number of slaves at so much a head, who were placed on board of ship, when a certain formality was gone through, with the view of ascertaining whether they were willing to work at stated wages in the French colonies, or not. Now, whether the negroes understood that question or not, it was manifest that when once on board of ship they had no choice in the matter. [Hear, hear.] Besides, the result was that by this system the French contractors were brought into competition with the regular slavedealers, who offered $90 a head for slaves, while the French contractors had only the power to give $50. There had been some failure of the contract, but that in no way altered the character of the transaction, because if slaves were to be procured at all it must be by purchase, and they could not be obtained unless the chiefs made war upon their neighbors, it being, of course, a matter of utter indifference to those chiefs whether those slaves, whom they sold to the highest bidders, were manumitted after their arrival in the French colonies, or whether they were worked to death. [Hear, hear.] The wars carried on with that view were of the most barbarous character and caused great loss of life. Whole districts were depopulated, and not one-half of those captured survived the sufferings they met with on their way to the coast. The French contractors said that it was an act of humanity to the negroes themselves to give them that opportunity of emigrating to places where they could be profitably employed. But he would remind their lordships that it was putting a stop to that legitimate and prosperous trade which within the last few years had sprung up on the coast of Africa in almost every locality in which the slave-trade had been carried on, and by which the natives of Africa were greatly benefited. In the Spring of this year he (the Earl of Clarendon) received two dispatches on this subject, which were of such great interest and contained such full and valuable information as to the trade in palm oil that he did not wait to have them published in the regular course, but laid them at once upon the table of their Lordships' House. [Hear, hear.] Since that time he had ascertained that the trade at Lagos in palm oil had increased 50 per cent., and now amounted to upwards of £2,000,000 a year. But the whole of this rising trade and this increasing prosperity to the Africans was now threatened with destruction if this system were carried on. [Hear, hear.] There were now extensive preparations for war being made in all the countries from which the slaves were brought, and as the matter was one of so much interest and importance he would read a very short extract from a dispatch which he had received from Mr. CAMPBELL, the Consul at Lagos. Mr. CAMPBELL, at the beginning of September last, wrote, in allusion to the contract of M. REGIS, that—

"Unless the intention of purchasing slaves at Whydah is abandoned we shall have the whole of the Yourba country plunged into warfare to supply the demand of the slave-market at Whydah. The example of the people of Abbeokuta is to be followed by the people of Ibaddan, who are preparing to attack the Jaboo country, and as a preliminary step, several Jaboos peacefully attending the market at Ibaddan have been seized, some put to death, others sent to Whydah for sale, and all intercourse between the two countries has been stopped by the closing of the paths and roads, and if the speculation of M. REGIS is carried out it will be followed by other countries."

But the people of that country had during the last thirty years acquired such a taste for industrial pursuits, and had become so much alive to the advantages arising therefrom, that it was with the utmost reluctance they were now induced to engage in wars, while formerly every man was eager for strife and plunder, and the chiefs were now actually compelled to suspend all trade, and to deprive the people of all means of livelihood, before they could induce them to engage in hostilities. In order to prove that fact, he would read an extract from a proclamation issued by the chief of Abbeokuta:—

"1. In order to procure a large army for the Abbo war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought.

2. In order to this the passengers by land and the river to Ijai, Ibaddan, Lagos, and other adjacent towns that trade with Abbeokuta must be stopped.

3. No canoe shall be allowed to appear in the river, excepting the missionaries, who are no traders.

4. That instant death on the spot be the penalty inflicted upon violation of any of these rules."

It was not necessary to enter into further details, but he thought he had said enough to prove that the Government were alive to the dangers of any such scheme as had been alluded to. It would, therefore, be readily understood that it had been their duty to bring the matter under the serious consideration of the French Government, not doubting but that Government felt an equal abhorrence of any attempt to revive the slave trade, and also not doubting that although no Convention existed at this moment between the two countries, yet that the French Government would feel itself bound to act upon the spirit of the declaration made by the great Powers that slavery should exist no more in any of their colonies, and that they would prevent their subjects from engaging in it directly or indirectly. The British Government told the French Government that they believed the latter had proceeded on erroneous information, and only required to be put in possession of facts to be induced to put an end to a system, which, however benevolent in intention, must inevitably lead to great danger of a revival of slavery. The answer of the French Government had been, that while they fully admitted the engagement to discourage slavery to be binding upon them, yet they did not consider the steps which were in progress to obtain a supply of free labor for their colonies constituted any violation of that engagement, but that, on the contrary, it was an act of humanity to procure that labor in an honest and open manner, which otherwise would be procured with all the horrors of a clandestine slave-trade. At the same time the French Government desired that there should be no abuse of the system, and they would take into their serious consideration the representations which had been made to them by Her Majesty's Government, in order to stop any inconveniences which might arise. The French Government also admitted there was no treaty between themselves and this country, yet they were bound to act up to the spirit of the declaration of the Congress, and that they were now as anxious to put an end to the Slave-trade as they were in 1815. That declaration was so short that he (Lord CLARENDON) thought it would be useful at the present time to recall its terms to the public mind. The declaration of the eight Powers in 1815 was:

"That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission, better fulfill their duty, and manifest the principles which actuate their august sovereigns, than by endeavoring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of their sovereigns, their wish of putting an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity. Consequently, &c., that the engagement reciprocally contracted in the present declaration between the sovereigns who are parties to it cannot be considered as completely fulfilled until the period when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts."

To that declaration the French Government had expressed its emphatic determination to adhere. He had now stated the actual state of affairs, and thought, after the assurances of the French Government, there was great reason to hope that at no distant day the system which had created such universal consternation among the well-wishers of Africa would be entirely abolished.

The Earl of DERBY contended that the system, let it be surrounded by what safeguards it might, would fall. Nothing but its abandonment would answer.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that was the ultimate intention of the French Government.

Earl GREY hoped Government would not let the matter sleep. The system must be abandoned. No half measures would do, and if the French Government declined to put an end to it, he hoped the whole correspondence would be produced, in order to let the whole civilized world see the position taken up by the great empire of France on this question. Stolen goods could not be bought without encouraging stealing.

The subject then dropped.

The Leviathan Steamship.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

The shareholders of the *Leviathan* are patient men. To be sure, they cannot help themselves now; they are embarked in a struggle with that greatest and most portentous power in nature—the *vis inertiæ*, which they must carry out. It is another form of the siege of Sebastopol. But the seige of Sebastopol itself has not, after all, the naked dignity of a war with simple tonnage—that primordial and ancient power which existed before the Cyclops, before the Pelasgi, before the very giants who hurled Pelion and Ossa at the Gods. And in proportion to the dignity of the contest is the patience which it demands. There are those shareholders of the *Leviathan* standing round in solemn silence, witnessing an awful silent contest; they feel the consciousness of tremendous forces at work, of pressure and weight in dreadful antagonism like two strong opposing wills, of a mighty contest, of which they see the outside, in the shape of timbers, hydraulic engines, rams, and cradles, but which is itself as hidden and invisible as the action of the magnet or the journey of the electric messenger. There they are, standing round and watching for the visible effects of this invisible struggle; hours and hours, and days and days roll on, and small indeed and gradual is the fruit. The *Leviathan* is a true instance of the proverb that "You may bring a horse to water, but you can't make him drink"—at least, hitherto she has effectually resisted. There she lies on the very bank of the noble river that is to convey her to the ocean, but she will not as yet wet her lips. For hours and hours it is pressure—pressure—pressure; and sometimes she does not move a bit—then, with a sullen noise, she slips a foot; her caprices alarm the engineers, and a slip of several feet seems to threaten a second deluge. Nobody can understand her ways. Then all is still again and motionless; the cylinders burst, the timbers crack, and she will not stir an inch.

We are now in the middle of this contest, and, grand as it is, the shareholders of the *Leviathan* must sometimes revert in thought to the disagreeable subject of its enormous cost. This struggle of hydraulic power with the *Leviathan* has already cost £70,000, and nobody knows how much more it will cost. We cannot understand how, with the full *data* before it, the number of tons to be moved, the angle of the incline, and an ascertained rate of friction, dynamic science could not have calculated beforehand with substantial certainty and accuracy the amount of force which would be required to move the *Leviathan*. As it is, there has not been approximation to a correct estimate of it,—the force has been doubled since the commencement of the process, additions being made from time to time simply as the course of the experiment and as the motionless condition of the hulk made it necessary, and not at all apparently upon any basis of previous calculation. There have been endless speculations as to how Stonehenge was erected, as to how the Cyclopean buildings in Bœotia, Argolis, and elsewhere were erected; but no theory, and hardly any legend, about Cyclops and races of giants, and their application of rude enormous strength to the uplifting of huge stones ever raised a more awkward picture of *vis consili expers* than this experiment upon the *Leviathan*. The engines for producing motion have been scientific, but the use of them has been as rash and uncalculating as if we had been depending on primitive and uninstructed nature. There have been omissions which it is difficult to account for;—the necessity even of providing a fulcrum from which the rams might act was not foreseen; and when that defect was supplied, and the ship began to move, the rams, which ought have moved with it, were stationary, and obliged to act upon the ship by long beams, which were constantly breaking, and which were always used with a sacrifice of power. Even shareholders' money was never more conspicuously wasted than in this blind, uncalculating struggle with this enormous hulk. The question has been very naturally asked, "Why was not the *Leviathan* built, to begin with, in a dry dock of her own, which would upon the water being let in have itself floated her without further trouble into the Thames?" Had the expenses of this ultra-scientific machinery for motion been at all foreseen such a plan must have struck any one as far the cheaper one. But, at any rate, why build her so far from the river, and interpose quite unnecessarily so great a distance between her and the water that was to receive her? This was a great oversight, if anything like the present costliness of the process was anticipated, for when we find every foot of motion costs nearly a thousand pounds we may well begin to grumble at every extra foot which is gratuitous and unnecessary. The whole experiment indeed bears the look of the grossest miscalculation, as if the obvious and comparatively cheap expedient of a dry dock had been put aside, and even distance from the river thought of no consequence, on the strength of some great forthcoming exploit of mechanical power, which explicit, when the time comes, wholly fails. The engineer would seem purposely to have left difficulties, in order that he might show the easy triumph which he could achieve over them, but when it comes to the trial the difficulties have triumphed a good deal more than the engineer. Science has seldom, indeed, looked less like herself, and more like rude, awkward, primæval nature, than in this unfortunate experiment, which will, before it is over, make the cost of the launch an utterly unheard-of proportion of the cost of the whole ship.

Latest News.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, DEC. 12—NOON.]

PARIS, Friday Night.—The correspondent of the *Times* says the Shah of Persia has officially put an end to the mission of FERUK KHAN. He will embark on a French ship-of-war for Trebizonde.

The same correspondent states that the Russian Government is about to supply money for the establishment of newspapers on the plan of *Le Nord*.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE will pass through Vienna *en route* to England.

LONDON, Saturday.—There is no change to report in the produce markets since yesterday.

CONSOLS for the account close at 91⅞@91¾. Prices have not been so well maintained to-day.

BORO' HOP MARKET.—All good and fine new Hops, the supply of which is tolerably extensive, are in good consumptive request, at full prices. On speculation, however, nothing is doing. Yearling Hops are held at fully the late rates, but old may be purchased on lower terms.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING.—The ship *Northumberland*, of and from Newport for London, was abandoned in a sinking state on the 4th instant, in latitude 47° 30' North; longitude 27° 08' West. The crew and passengers have been landed here by the *Jessie*.

Ship *Hibernia*, of London, from Quebec for Belfast, was waterlogged and abandoned Dec. 6; crew landed here by the *Hermann*.

HONG KONG, Friday, Oct. 30.—The British ship *Cathay* has been lost on the Pratis.

ADEN, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The ship *Falcon* has been lost on the southern coast of Arabia.

The *Defiance*, HAUDRICK, from Liverpool to Bombay, is reported at Teneriffe, leaky, with loss of five anchors. Was discharing cargo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—5 P. M.

Our Produce markets have been quiet during the week, and as is usually the case at this season of the year, business has been limited. Prices generally, however, have rather a downward tendency. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ⅌ cent., but there is rather more ease in the Money Market. CONSOLS close at 92@91⅞ for Money, 92@91⅞@¾ for account; MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ⅜d.; BAR SILVER 5s. 2⅜d.; AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d.; DOUBLOONS; Spanish 77s. 6d.; South American 75s.

COCOA—At auction 390 bags Trinidad, of mixed quality, were withdrawn, only 61s. being bid.

COCHINEAL dull, and 2d@3d. ⅌ ℔ lower; of 240 bags at auction about half sold, Mexican Silver 3s. 5d.; Black 3s. 7d.; Honduras Silver 3s. 3d.@3s. 7d. for ord. to mid.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 7d., ord. and mid. Black 3s. 11d.@4s.

COFFEE continues quiet, and prices 1s. lower for home-trade sorts. At auction, 383 casks, 61 barrels and 101 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for fine to fine fine ord. small, 57s.@59s. 6d. for fine fine ord. to mid., and 60s.@64s. for mid. bold to good mid. colory; 1,077 bags good ord. Native Ceylon were withdrawn at 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d. Privately about 300 bags sold at 53s.@54s. for good to fine ord.; 665 bags good ord. Bahia were also withdrawn above the value, but the sound portion has since been placed at 51s.@42s.; 584 bags washed Rio bought in at 48s.@49s.; two lots of clean sold at 51s.; two floating cargoes of 5,000 bags Rio have been sold for the Mediterranean, one at 38s. 6d., insured f. p. a., and one at a price not reported.

SPELTER quiet at £23@£23 5s.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured have been reduced £14 ⅌ ton. Our quotations now are: Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Best Selected £110 10s.; Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

COTTON dull. At Liverpool sales for the week are 20,300 bales, with a quiet market; middling Orleans, 6⅞d. ⅌ ℔.

CORN—The market is dull, and prices of English Wheat 1s.@2s. ⅌ qr. lower, with little doing. Last week's average prices of English Wheat were 48s. 3d. on 84,923 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s.; Red 42s.@45s.; American Flour 24s.@26s. ⅌ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—The sales yesterday were again small. Castor Oil sold at steady rates. Turkey Opium taken in at 16s. Shellac is rather dearer. Gambier—Of 880 bales the damaged sold at lower rates, sound held for 16s. Cutch 60s.@62s. Saffron 25s.@26s., nominal. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.

HEMP—Russian dull: St. Petersburg Clean £30; Half-clean £28 10d. Manila—Of 280 bales (imported from Boston) at auction a few lots sold at £28 for fair mixed roping quality. 360 bales Sunn were mostly taken in from £20@£22; 105 bales and 4 tons chiefly sold from £10 15s.@£20 for low to fair quality.

IRON without improvement. Rails and Bars £6, free on board in Wales nominal. Scotch Pigs dull at 52s.@52s. 6d for mixed numbers on the Clyde. TIN dull. Blocks 114s., Bars 115s; Straits 104s.@105s; Banca, 108s.

LINSEED—Arrivals for the week are large, in all 25,755 qrs., of which 10,000 by way of America, and the market is dull and lower. Considerable sales of Taganrog have been made at 50s., both on the coast and arrived; Calcutta of fine quality, 52s.; Bombay is quoted 53s@54s. LINSEED CAKES in less demand; Boston in bags, £9 15s @£10.

MOLASSES—140 punches. Barbadoes have changed hands at 17s., but 281 Muscovado were withdrawn, part at 16s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing; Sperm, £68@£70; Rape in fair demand; Foreign Refined, 41s. 6d.@45s; Brown, 41s. 6d.@42s.; Linseed has declined to 28s. for present delivery; Palm and Cocoa Nut neglected and quotations nominal.

RICE—Business continues at low prices, principally for cash and short prompts. All together about 19,000 bags have changed hands; Moonghy and Ballam, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Madras, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d., cash; Bengal, 8s. 6d.@9s. 4½d., short prompts; Ragoon, 7s. 6d.

RUM—Sales of the week are 120 puncheons and 60 hhds. Demerara at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d., and 10 puncheons Jamaica at 4s. 3d.

SALTPETRE—The sales amount to 1,600 bags, at the following prices: 33s. for 10½@15¾ ℔s. refraction, with a full prompt; and 34s. for 14 ℔s. refraction; 35s 6d for 10@10¼ ℔s.; 37s. for 7¼ ℔s.; 41s. for 3¼@4¼ ℔s.; 43s. for 2¾ ℔s., all for cash.

SPICES—Pepper: 777 bags Singapore Black sold at 4⅛d.@4⅛d. for sound, and 3⅞d.@4⅛d. for damaged; of 310 bags Aleppy, the sound was bought in at 6d.; of Singapore White, 262 bags nearly all sold at 7⅛d.@7¼d.; and the sound of 69 bags Penang White bought in at 7¼d. Pimento: No buyers except at reduced prices; 400 bags sold at 3⅛d.@3⅜d.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and closes flatly, at 6d.@1s. decline. Of British West India, 1,900 hhds. have been sold, including, at public sale, part of 350 hhds. Barbadoes, from 37s. @45s. 6d.; 181 hhds. 30 bags crystalized Demerara, from 41s.@49s. 6d.; and 86 hhds. Jamaica, from 36s. 6d.@40s. Of 17,000 bags Mauritius and East India, about half found buyers. Foreign: Of 1,009 hhds. 192 bbls. Porto Rico, only a small portion found buyers—good and fine qualities at full prices, and low and middling at 6d.@1s. decline; 817 boxes Havana were all bought in; 1,930 bags Siam were partly sold, at 47s.@47s. 6d. for good middling white, and 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for good middling to good moist grey; 274 cases 860 bags brown Bahia bought in, at 34s.@39s. Privately, the transactions in Foreign comprise 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 37s.@37s. 6d.; 1,590 boxes Havana, (Nos. 10½@11,) at 39s.@39s. 3d., and No. 12 at 40s. 6d.@41s.; 370 casks Surinam, at 38s.; and 1,200 bags washed low brown clayed Manila, at 31s; also, afloat, two cargoes Havana, (No. 11,) at 25s., for an outport.

TALLOW—The market is firm at 52s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year, and 52s. from January to March.

TEA—At auction yesterday 9,800 packages were offered, and 5,000 sold, including 3,600 "without reserve." Common Congous and low Greens at rather easier rates. To-day the market is rather firmer for good Congous.

TURPENTINE—In *Rough* we have no sales to report. *Spirits* are rather lower; American, in casks, 32s.6d.@33s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In State Stocks the transactions have been very trifling this week. There are buyers of Massachusetts 5's Sterling at 97½, of Maryland ditto at 90, and of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 71; something has been done in the Bonds at 76. Virginia Dollar Bonds, 80@82; Sterling Bonds, 81@82. Parcels of Railway Bonds and Shares have been sent from the Continent for sale here. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 80@82; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 83. New-York Central Shares, 72@74. Illinois Central Shares, £12@£10 discount; Bonds, 78.

BARING & BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Persia.] BOUROUGH BUILDINGS, WATER-STREET, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 1857.

COTTON—There has been less doing this than last week. The free import, united with the dearness of money, and the dullness of trade in Manchester, appear to have driven both Speculators and the Trade out of the Market; as a consequence, business has been limited, and prices have gradually given way—closing at a decline of 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔. from the currency of last week for American. We quote: Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6d. Present estimated stock 355,869 bales, including 182,216 American; against 335,102, including 216,401 American, for corresponding period of last year. The sales of the week are 20,300 bales, including 1,640 American, for export and on speculation. The sales for to-day are estimated at 3,000 bales, including 500 for export and on speculation—the market closing dull.

TOBACCO—Except the sale of 160 hhds. Virginia Leaf for Ireland, the market has been dull and of the most retail character. Prices are steady.

SUGAR—Has been in more demand, but holders being free sellers, the market closes quietly, with a turn in favor of the buyer. Among the sales are 40 tons Mexican at 28s. 3d., duty paid; 50 cases and 17,000 bags Brazil, including Bahia and Maroim, at 21s. 6d.; Brown Pernams and Paraiba at 21s. 6d.; 110 hhds. Cuba at 35s. 3d. In London the market closes flat, being 1s.@2s. lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The imports of the week include 41,176 bbls. Flour, 216,848 bush. Wheat, and 45,454 bush. Indian Corn, which, falling upon a market previously depressed by liberal receipts, have further unsettled prices and compelled sellers to accept continually receding values. At Tuesday's Market there was very little done—the finer qualities of Wheat, both White and Red, met a slow sale at a decline of 2d., whilst lower grades were neglected at a concession of 3d.@4d. Flour and Indian Corn were both dull, and could not have been forced except at a concession. Subsequently there has been no recovery, and prices have become irregular, with occasional heavy concessions in the lower qualities of both Wheat and Flour. The Farmers' deliveries for week ending 7th instant, were 84,923 qrs. Wheat, at 48s. 3d.; against 99,673 qrs. at 60s. 11d., for corresponding week of last year. At to-day's Market there was a fair attendance, a better tone, and a more general demand. Common Wheat was inquired for at the full prices of Tuesday, being 1d.@2d. above the rates current in the interim; and for the better qualities there was also a fair consumptive demand. Common Western Canal Flour, which sold yesterday at 23s., resold to-day at 24s.; and 28s. 3d. was refused for St. Louis superfine. We quote: American Wheat, Red, 5s. 10d.@7s.; Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; White, 6s. 10d.@7s. 8d. Flour, Western Canal, 24s. 6d.@25s.; Baltimore, 25s.; Ohio, 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Indian Corn was freely offered at a decline, and closed dull at 34s. for Yellow and 33s. 6d. for Mixed.

BACON—Is almost without a market—we hear of occasional small sales at 46s. for Long Boneless, and 44s. for Long Rib. English New is offering at 48s. American Old could not be forced over 40s.

BEEF AND PORK—New Beef is arriving, and offered at 100s.@105s., which causes a further neglect of Old. Irish New Pork is offered at 82s. 6d.

LARD—Remains neglected. Until money becomes easy, no improvement is expected.

TALLOW—Has been steady during the week, but at the close is somewhat easier. St. Petersburg, Y. C., has brought 51s. 6d.@51s.; North American, 50s. 6d.@46s. In London the market closes steady, at 51s. 6d. on the spot.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Latest Markets

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

The COTTON market is very unsettled to-day, and prices are generally ⅛d. ⅌ ℔. lower. The sales to-day are only 2,000 bales.

WHEAT is steady, with a fair inquiry at yesterday's prices. FLOUR and CORN are unchanged.

PROVISIONS are unaltered in every respect.

British Reports on the West Coast Pacific Trade.

The British Consular reports upon the trade of the West Coast are confined as regards the blue-book recently issued to some of the ports of Mexico and Peru. The new Mexican tariff, published soon after the accession of General COMONFORT to power, is regarded as having singularly failed in realizing the promises held out in the plan of Ayutla, that no higher import duties should be levied in future than those established by the tariff of Señor CEBALLAS. By means of various additional charges, amounting, on the whole, to nearly as much as the duty, the present tariff, notwithstanding its simplification in other respects, is far more restrictive than the one it replaced. The entries during 1856, at the port of San Blas, exclusive of native vessels in the coasting trade amounted to 19, and the invoice value of their cargoes to £252,200. Only four vessels, but nearly half the tonnage, were American. The invoice value of the export cargoes by the same vessels was £13,700. At Mazatlan the entries were 32, of which 14 were under the flag of the United States; the invoice value of the imports, however, was only £75,200, and of the exports only £5,400. Manzanillo, the port of the newly-created State of Colima, is spoken of by the English Consul at Tepic as having acquired some importance in consequence of the Nicaragua line of American steamers touching there in their tri-monthly upward and downward trips between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, and of there being a probability of the Panama line calling there also. The reports from Peru refer to a better state of things than exists in Mexico, but these comprise only the ports of Islay and Iquique. Mr. WILTHEW reports from the former, little variation from the preceding three years in either imports or exports, though the tendency to increase was strongest in the latter. Wool, the principal export from Islay, is in great demand, particularly the alpaca wool, the price of which keeps up in the English market, on which account the animal is much more cared for than formerly, and its numbers are greatly on the increase. To obtain the wool of the vicuña, it is necessary to kill the animal, which is not domesticated, but no diminution is said to be perceptible in its numbers. The quality of the sheeps' wool has been improved, and will continue to be so, by the introduction of rams from England, and of merino sheep from Australia. The export of silver from Islay diminishes, which is ascribed to the declining numbers of the Indians, consequent upon epidemics and civil war. Most of the cascarilla exported from this port comes from Bolivia, and is smuggled across the frontier; the exportation is therefore not very great, but it increases, and the quality is said to be excellent. The principal export from Iquique is nitrate of soda, but small parcels of copper bars, copper ore and borate are sometimes shipped. Nitrate of soda is in yearly-increasing demand, the principal markets being England, France, Germany and the United States. Imports will probably depend, for some time, upon the state of this trade—mining operations being too limited in the Province of Tarapaca to have any effect upon it. The imports from the United States are chiefly ice, timber, furniture and oilmen's stores. As the once celebrated silver mines of this province have become exhausted, attention is being directed to other metals. Three copper mines are worked, and gold, platina, iron and tin are known to exist but the scarcity of skilled labor, its cost, and the badness of the roads, all tend to deter persons from entering into mining speculations. There are considerable deposits of guano on the coast, but only a small quantity is taken yearly, and that, according to Mr. CUMMINS, for the agriculturists of the country. Cotton and castor oil flourish, but are not exported. Most of the foreign residents are connected with the nitrate of soda trade. The amount of foreign capital invested in the province is about $2,000,000 of which three-fifths belong to Englishmen. A greater uniformity of prices begins to prevail at Iquique, more particularly in connection with the Valparaiso market, which is the port whence the principal shipments are made to Iquique.

☞ The Long Island *Star*, in printing that portion of Secretary STANTON's message which spoke of the Secretary's "regret at the absence of Governor WALKER, whose *wise* and patriotic counsels he cherished," &c., by misprinting a single letter made the acting Governor cherish the absent Governor's *wife*.

ITALIAN TRAVEL.

Condition of Rome—The Journey from Rome to Naples.

NAPLES, March.

Here we are in the gayest city in the world,—gay in its white houses, its laughing skies, its dancing bay, its harlequin costumes, its cheerful, careless inhabitants—the home of maccaroni and punchinello. But let us first say farewell to Rome—the mournful, the eternal.

And why is Rome mournful? Is it not in the centre of favored Italy, upon the banks of the classic Tiber, and on the seven hills, each crowned with deathless fame? Certainly, and yet who could visit it without feeling his mind oppressed and saddened by the monuments of decay and death, which overshadow the modern city? Who can look on the Coliseum, the Forum, the Palace of the Cæsars, the Baths of Caracalla, the Aqueduct of CLAUDIUS, the Arch of CONSTANTINE, the boastful yet beautiful column of TROJAN—the scenes of Roman luxury, the symbols of Roman pride, the vestiges of Roman glory, the witnesses to the retribution of Roman crime, all now mingled or mingling with the vulgar earth, and not feel the heart clothed in sackcloth and ashes? Who can look on Pagan and Papal Rome, side by side, the one in its decay, the other in its pride, and not feel rebuked by the grandeur of the first and the littleness of the last? What a mighty spirit was that—savage, cruel and barbarian though it was—which reared these works, awful even in their ruins, and how like owls, and bats, and jackdaws—things of darkness and of evil omen—is the Papacy, with its flocks of monks and priests, performing their mummeries in the dark nooks of ancient temples and tottering shrines,—thus seeking to derive to their fictitious saints and madonnas a divinity, a sanctity from wrecks of objects once consecrated to Venus and Jove! How pitiful does it seem, to see the Coliseum converted into a shop for selling indulgences, (200 days of bliss for each kiss upon the central cross;) to see the Capitoline Hill become the residence of the Most Sacred Wooden Baby; to see St. Peter's itself not only pretending to hold the bones of the crucified Apostle, but actually containing a brass Jupiter, whose great toe diffuses beatitude on all who touch it with the lips!

Is it not calculated to disturb the reason, to unsettle our faith, and lead us to doubt even Providence and Christianity, when we see the centre of what claims to be the only true religion—the residence of its head, of him who assumes to be the vicegerent of Christ on earth—thus the seat of superstitions, impostures, and hypocrisy, while it is behind all the rest of the world in the spirit of improvement, intelligence, and progress? Is it not fearful to think that here, in the very metropolis, the focus of Christianity, liberty of thought and worship, liberty of body, mind and soul, are proscribed? Is it not mournful to think that Christ's successor is tolerated in Rome, only because he has four thousand French bayonets to protect him from his own subjects? Is it not sad to reflect that he who is at the head of 200,000,000 of Christians, whose word is law for earth and heaven—for time and eternity—dare not permit a free press, well knowing that the liberty of discussion would drive him into exile, and explode his whole system? Is it not mournful thus to see the might, majesty, and dominion of Paganism succeeded and superseded by the littleness of Popery?

And why is Rome Eternal? Of all spots on earth, Rome teaches most emphatically the transitory nature of earthly things. Nowhere is the battle of life, ever ending in death, so fearfully, so visibly set before the mind. Old Rome is gone. Notwithstanding the grandeur of some of its ruins, they are still so few, so scattered and so decayed, that the imagination with difficulty recalls their uses, and but dimly and feebly repeoples the scenes they occupy with the Cæsars and Ciceros who once strode so proudly amongst them. The lapse of time is so great—the signs of decay are so impressive, that old Rome never can live again, even in the mind's eye. It is dead and sepulchred, and all but faint traces of its history is forever buried. Modern Rome reflects not its image; it does not even cover its site. The Pope is no more CÆSAR than is the Corso the Forum. PIUS IX., who runs away before his own worshipers, and only comes back at the heels of his French deliverers, will not fill the niche of NUMA POMPILIUS, nor of ADRIAN, in the Pantheon; the miraculous baby of the Ara Cœli is a poor substitute for the Capitoline Jupiter, though it occupy its place. The present pitiful statesmen of Rome, who fear to light its streets with gas, who dread the telegraph, who tremble at railroads, are not even shadows of the mighty men who spread the broad Campagna with aqueducts, and bound the world together by their imperishable roads. Rome is not eternal; ancient Rome is gone, and modern Rome is its semblance only in name. Even the spiritual dominion which it wields, becomes daily more attenuated, and must ere long vanish before the light of a purified and regenerated Christianity. The time cannot be far distant when mankind will prefer to read Christ's Sermon on the Mount, from the simple and beautiful text, rather than receive it through Latin breviaries, mummed over by priests, and embellished with crossings, kneelings, turnings, bendings, marchings, risings, fallings, and interludes of incense and bell-ringings.

And so farewell to Rome—the Ancient and the Modern—the Mighty, yet the Little—the Majestic, yet the Mournful. On the 15th of March, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we took our departure—six of us in a Vettura, with four horses, and ANTONIO BARONTE for a vetturino. We crept across the Campagna—the tall broken arches of the Claudian aqueduct on our left, appearing against the Northern sky like a drove of gigantic mastodons marching on Rome. On our right, along the Appian Way, rose the shapeless ruins of villas, palaces and tombs—the spectres of departed glory. The whole Campagna—the belt surrounding Rome—presents a slightly-undulating level, without trees, and generally without present cultivation—rendered desolate, as I have before explained, by the invisible calamity known as malaria. Here and there a huge mass of crumbling brick shows the site of former dwellings; but there are no dwellings now, save, from time to time, a shelter for cattle and horses, which graze in large flocks upon the plain. The fields are alive with sheep; but as far as the eye can reach no human beings are met upon the waste except shepherds and herdsmen, and even these do not sleep in the infected tract. A few patches of wheat are seen, but all the rest is pasturage, or a dead, wild waste.

Behind us was Rome, imbedded deep in the valley, and before us, high in the range of the Appenines, was Albano. The latter we soon reached, and while the horses breathed, we climbed the heights and looked down on the lake. On our way we were attended by a troop of beggars, among whom was a boy, dripping with rags, who played a very jolly sort of polka on his under jaw. An occasional pop from his inflated cheeks added a very droll accompaniment. The Lake of Albano is set deep in a bow-shaped valley, the hills rising steeply around, 460 feet above its level. It is very beautiful, though it did not put me into the raptures set forth by Handbook MURRAY as due to the occasion. The Pope's palace is a plain building, finely situated, and presenting beautiful views. The outlet or *emissary*, built by the old Romans to prevent the lake from bursting its borders, is the great curiosity of this region. It is a subterranean canal, a mile and a half in length.

By nightfall we reached Cisterno, where by new contract with the vetturino, we were to lodge. This is an indifferent place of 1,500 inhabitants, which has the honor of being near the site of a people called Little Frogs by CICERO. The next morning the vetturino paid the bill, we having decided to try the plan of being cared for by him at a price fixed before starting. ANTONIO BARONTE, being an honest man, and in every way a good fellow, we lived well and at a very reasonable rate too. We started at five, for the day's work was a long one. As we rolled merrily up and down the hills we saw the gradual passage from night to morning, always a cheering and elevating spectacle in fine weather, and to those who, like ourselves, had long dwelt in cities, possessing the startling effect of novelty. The first gray tint of dawn, as it came over the Appenines to the left—the invisible passing of the dun mist into azure along the skirts of the mountains—the gathering of a few feathery clouds in the horizon, and their sudden glow as the sun rose full upon them; the hoary breath of the valley, which now seemed like an outspreading lake—the gradual hum of men and birds and cattle saluting the day—all passed before us with that surprise and delight which incense-breathing-morn brings to the laggard children of towns. A little girl of our party, about nine years old, watched the whole march of nature with great interest, and an apparent appreciation of its real sublimity, as if the event now occurred for the first time.

As the sun climbed the Appenines, and shone fairly upon us, we entered the Pontine Marshes, so strongly associated in the minds of travelers with malaria, wild boars, buffaloes, and water-snakes. It is a dead level, formed by the deposit of the mountain torrents, and extends a distance of thirty miles. It is from six to twelve miles wide, and touches the Appenines on the east and the Mediterranean on the west. In the great days of Rome, its mountain borders, and a portion of its bosom, were occupied by populous cities; now, owing to long neglect, it is almost without human inhabitants. A good road runs through it in a direct line. For the most part, this is bordered by elms, whose arching branches form a kind of tunnel, terminating in a small circle of blue sky, in the distant horizon. Here and there is a lonely post-house, inhabited by pictures of woe, seeming to bear in their livid countenances the hues of death. As I looked into one of these dwellings I saw a man, a woman, and a child, crouching over a few coals of fire, the very images of hopeless, helpless misery. Their beds were heaps of straw, their clothes a mass of rags. Yet all around animal life was abundant. The marshes were filled with various kinds of ducks, who quacked and muddled in all the conscious joy of abundance and security. Large flocks of birds were seen wheeling northward to their breeding-places, along the sky. The magpies chattered in the open grounds, and blackbirds and thrushes glanced through the underwood. The plains teemed with troops of the Tuscan ox, many of them so fat that their dewlaps swept the ground. Droves of domesticated buffaloes, a mile in length, followed their leaders to the pastures. The wild looks of these beasts, contrasting strongly with the common ox, is very striking. The latter holds his head aloft, and tosses his spreading horns boldly, as if accustomed to welcome, and conscious of dignity. The buffalo carries his head low, and his drooping horns add to the rather mean and cowering aspect he presents. His black hide, his sinister eye, and his savage countenance, give him an Ishmaelitish look, even when he is drudging in the yoke.

The absence of man in this paradise of brutes, lent a sort of wild charm to the scene. Our vetturino was merry, and the horses pulled untiringly. In due time we reached *Foro Appio*, which, however, is only a demolished farm house, with symptoms of a deserted church. This is the spot where St. Paul met his countrymen from Rome, on his way thither. It is a desolate spot, and here we only saw, of living things, a ragged boy and a starved staring cat.

Passing by numerous places of high historical interest, we at last emerged from the Pontine Marshes, and came to Terracina. Alike from its geological character, its picturesque beauties, and its poetic scenery, this spot is one of the most interesting in the universe. Nowhere is the imagination more profoundly stirred. It is here that the lofty Volscian range of mountains meets the sea and which seems to have said to it, Hitherto mays't thou come, but no further. You seem here to read the very history of the primeval world, in the mountain and the deep. That awful battle between fire and water, of which the geologists tell us, seems to have been waged and settled here. It is the valley of a past Megiddon, in which the candescent earth was quelled and conquered by its great rival element. The mountain is a ridge of rocks, bristling with twisted and contorted masses of every imaginable form, writhing serpents, demons, horrid monsters, griffins, iguanadous, icthyosauri, the hideous things of the past, present and future.

We climbed to the top of this grisly peak, a thousand feet above the level of the ocean. At its foot, on the narrow margin between the sea and the mountain, lay Terracina. The blue water spread out to the western sky, and came rippling to the wharves of the city. The contrast between the smiling bay and the scowling precipice was indeed most striking. The scene derived additional interest from our recollections of the past. It is at this spot that the Volscians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, have struggled for empire. The depths of the bay, as well as the circling land, are paved with the bones of past generations. BYRON has embodied the history and poetry of the scene in the famous stanza commencing:

"Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee"

Our ascent of the mountain presented some curious incidents. Half way up we came to a colony of the most squalid creatures ever beheld. It comprised seven or eight wigwams, each consisting of a circular stone-wall, four feet high and twelve in diameter, thatched with a conical sheaf of reeds. In each burrow was a family of eight or ten persons, consisting mostly of children under nine years of age. The parents were tawny as bacon, and shaggy as bears. The children were half clad in rags, the nether parts having pretty free play. Some of the younger children were absolutely naked. A stream, or rather a torrent of these Vandals poured out upon us and followed us up and down the mountain, begging most vociferously. We got tired of them at last, and ANTONIO BARONTE drove them back. They retreated to a distance and hurled stones at us. I never saw such a set of spontaneous brigands, without distinction of sex.

The shingling sides of this precipice are covered with ruins—the vestiges of Roman and mediæval fortifications, villas and palaces. We passed over a large space, yawning with deep, dark caves and vaults—the wrecks of ancient edifices. These hideous dens were formerly used by the bandits as burial-places for the bodies of their victims. One of them we now found to be a pen for sheep. What mutations!—a palace of the Cæsars becomes successively a brigand's Golgotha and a shepherd's fold.

The higher parts of the cliff are absolutely wild and desolate, except that here and there is a lonesome man, wrapped to the chin in a butternut-colored cloak, tending sheep, or goats, or pigs. He is always a dark, silent, moody-looking person, glowering out of his black eyes, beneath black, shaggy brows. He has, invariably, a half-lordly and half-vassal-like look, and, as he begs, he does it with a brigand air. We have met a youth of sixteen years, with his cloak thrown, as usual, over his left shoulder, and hiding the lower part of his face. He was the master of some twenty black pigs. His mien was stately, and his face eminently handsome. At first he looked dark, sallow, wild and fierce, but when he smiled all the ladies of the party were captivated. A pig-herd he is now; a pig-herd he will probably always remain; but I could not but feel that he only needed opportunity, like his predecessor, PIZARRO, to make a noise in the world. On the top of the mountain we found the ruins of the castle of THEODERIC, the Goth.

After a most interesting survey of the curiosities of Terracina, we departed, and followed the Appian Way along the narrow space between the mountains and the sea. The change in this quarter in the climate and the scenery was remarkable. We had entered the Neapolitan territory, and seemed suddenly to have come into the land of oranges, palms, pomegranates and prickly pears—the rich products of tropical climes. The sky was sunny, and the air full of balms. It was impossible not to notice that, in exact proportion, the people became mo ragged, languid, pallid and poverty stricken.

We soon plunged, somewhat suddenly, into the heart of the little town of Fondi. It was four in the afternoon. The public square was filled with people, some three or four hundred in number. They were generally occupied in the national trade of letting time slide, though I saw a few men and women, here and there, engaged in the no less national occupation of looking into each other's heads. The rest were sitting or lying on the steps of the church, along the doorsills of the houses, or against the walls of the gardens. Though the day was warm, the men were clothed in the universal long butternut colored cloak, reaching down to the heels, while the big cape was thrown across the left shoulder, muffling the face and showing only the eyes. This place is the capital of Italian brigandage, and the faces of the people seem to indicate that they only need occasion to resume their trade—now repressed by the Government—the whole line of travel in this quarter being guarded at regular points by stations of soldiers.

A rough and dreary pass, guarded by wild ravines, filled with steepling rocks and dingy forests, brought us to Itri, situated on a lofty isolated hill. It is a small mean town, but is renowned in the history of banditism. It is the birthplace of MICHELE PEZZA, better known as "Fra Diavolo," famous alike in history, romance and song. This monster, as well as MAMMONE, no less infamous, were largely paid by England and covered with honors by the Neapolitan Court for their operations against the French in 1799. When they were captured, English money was found in their pockets, and instructions in the handwriting of Sir SIDNEY SMITH. Yet the history of these desperadoes is a history of nothing but wholesale murders.

At sunset we reached Gaeta. This place abounds in historical interest, and it was here that the Pope found refuge, when he fled from the Republic in 1849. Among the legends of the place is one to the effect that he and the King of Naples, who had come to visit him in his exile, went on board of an American frigate. The commander welcomed them in these terms: "Pope, how are you? King, how d'ye do?" "Here, Lieutenant JONES, you speak French; *parley vous* with the Pope, while the King and I go down and have a drink. King, come on."

The next day by noon we reached Capua, sixteen miles from Naples, and communicating with it by railroad; we preferred to continue, however, in our vettura. Several miles before entering the city, our approach to it was announced by unmistakable signs. The broad paved road was covered with vehicles of new forms, with harnesses of peculiar fashion. There were oxen yoked together with horses and asses—a triumvirate exclusively Neapolitan. There was a droll mixture of negligence and display, of don't-care and care-a-good-deal in everything we saw. Portions of the vehicles were painted fiery red, while other parts were torn, worn and dilapidated. The harnesses and saddles of carts and wagons were glowing with brass and bedizened with ribbons and red flannel, while old ropes, rags and jagged strings, dangled here and there, to supply rents and repair damages.

As we drew closer to the great city everything became intense; the crowds of people thickened, the vehicles multiplied, the gardens became more sumptuous, the villas more imposing, the beggars more importunate. It seemed as if all the cripples and monsters of the place had come forth to meet us. Never have I seen such skill of costume as in some of these creatures—playing poverty. Several were absolutely thatched with rags, and so well glazed and grimed with grease and dirt, as to surpass the descriptive power of words. Some of the young suppliants had a wailing plaint, and some a wooing, smiling, seductive one. We saw one young couple, a boy and girl—almost in nature's nankeen—who sang an air, with words pertinent to the occasion.

Thus attended, we at last reached the gate of Naples, and for the fifth and last time, underwent the ceremony of spunging from the police, on the pretence of examining our baggage; which, however, was always averted by giving a few pieces of silver to the chief, and of copper to the underlings. Finally, after a journey of two hundred miles in three days, with one set of horses, we took lodgings in the capital of the Two Sicilies, and the residence of King Bomba.

DICK TINTO.

A FRENCH SKETCH OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT—The Queen, whom every one saw at Paris, has a lively eye, a bright complexion, and prompt gestures; she becomes animated while speaking, and shakes her marabouts, which gives her more of merry gracefulness than of Royal dignity, especially as her forms, rounded by a nascent *embonpoint*, are better suited for tranquillity. The expression of her look is singular, and preoccupied by a mixture of blunt simplicity and of compressed raillery. Although short, she appears tall when seated. She frequently changes color, has beautiful hair, long eyelashes, and fine eye-brows, which melt into the satin sleekness of her skin. There is a vague aspect of the plump *Parisienne*, with an Anglo-Germanic head. Her portraits, clumsy flatterers, in order to endow her with the inert beauty of the vignettes, have robbed her countenance of all its character and vitality. On each side of her was a lady, chosen with too much discernment, and at the back the Prince ALBERT. His complexion grows lighter and lighter in proportion as *embonpoint* raises and stretches the tissues of the skin; at the same time his forehead loses its locks, and the flower of youth is giving place to prosaic maturity. You are less struck with the regularity of his features than with the air of good nature which distinguishes his countenance. The husband of the Queen is esteemed; he was altogether sympathetic before the commencement of the Russian war; he interests those who behold him for the first time, as would any man placed in a difficult position in which he acquits himself with honor. He is reported to be affable, and, far from seeking to make himself of importance, resists every temptation to put his influence in a conspicuous light. Finally, he takes pains to show that his attention is occupied with the progress of the fine arts, as well as of every institution that bears on social economy, and to seek nobody's favor on any other grounds than those of his modesty and his personal merits. Such conduct evinces great talent, and something better than talent. In England the position given to Prince ALBERT is more gravely appreciated than in France, on Salic ground; and yet, in France especially, is there a gallant man, if only he be married, who is not more or less the husband of the Queen?—*Dickens' Household Words.*

IMPROVEMENT IN THE FRENCH CONVICT SYSTEM.—The exposure, by English journals, of the dreadful condition of the French convict settlement at Belle Isle, has produced a good result. The Imperial clemency has reduced the number of miserable men from 1,500 to about 80, and these are to be removed to Mont St. Michel and to Corte, in Corsica.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the day previous to the *Persia's* departure, numerous additional failures were reported in Great Britain. The funds, however, had advanced and remained firm. Money was in fair demand, without pressure, and, in some instances, discounts have been obtained below the Bank rate. The Bank of France returns are very favorable, and show an increase in bullion of over nine millions of dollars within a month. At Hamburg the panic continued unabated. More failures had taken place, and the Senate was in permanent session, discussing proposed measures of relief. Since our last reports, the proceedings in the British Parliament have been interesting. The Bank Indemnity bill only waits the Queen's sanction to become law. In the Lords, on the 11th, in answer to a question propounded by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Clarendon said that the French-African emigration scheme, had, doubtless, a tendency to revive the slave-trade, but that the French Government intended to abandon the system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had moved to inquire into the operations of the Bank act, and the causes of the recent commercial distress. Mr. Disraeli unsuccessfully opposed the motion. On the day the *Persia* sailed, Parliament intended to adjourn to the 4th of February.

Advices have been received in England from Bombay to the 17th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of November. British reinforcements were arriving at different Indian ports at the rate of 2,000 men per week. The news from the Northwest is favorable. Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Cawnpore with 5,000 troops, and Col. Greathed had crossed the Ganges with 5,000 more, in consequence of which Lucknow was considered safe. Nyna Sahib was believed to be in command of the rebels at Lucknow. Various successful conflicts with the mutineers are reported in other districts. It is understood that the life of the old King of Delhi will be spared.

We have dates from Hong Kong to the 30th of October. Preparations were going on for the assault on Canton. Official accounts from Shanghae say that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Russian Government the immediate evacuation of the Chinese territory which that Power had seized on the banks of the River Amoor.

A murder recently perpetrated in the vicinity of Chicago is very similar in its principal features to one perpetrated in Brooklyn during the present year, the particulars of which our readers will doubtless recollect. A man left Blue Island for Chicago with a load of oats, and on his way another man named Albert Staub, a Swiss, obtained leave to ride with him. Staub, after proceeding a short distance, drew a revolver, and placing it at the back of the other's head, shot him dead, and then dragging the body out of the wagon, and leaving it by the roadside, he took possession of the team, drove to Chicago and sold the oats, and proceeded thence to Milwaukee, where he was finally arrested. In the Brooklyn case the murderer was decided by the Court to be insane, but this does not appear to be the case in the present instance, as the murder was deliberately planned for the purpose of obtaining money.

A decision of interest to the railroad traveling public has been rendered in Boston. A man purchased a ticket for a certain point, and on board the train received a check. He got off at a station on the way and staid over one day, when he took another train for his destination. The conductor decided that the check was not good, it having been issued for the previous day, and insisted on the man again paying his fare. This he refused to do, and he was arrested at the suit of the Company on a charge of an attempt to defraud. The parties were heard before a justice, who decided that the Company was wrong, and that the man was right.

A destructive fire occurred in Buffalo yesterday morning, by which Henry Hart's variety store in Main-street was destroyed, and the hat stores of Messrs. Stillman and Tweedy & Smith, on either side, were damaged. Total loss, about $28,000.

Christmas was one of the quietest as well as merriest days of all the year. The weather was actually fine, though all day the promise of a snow-storm was overhead, and the prophecy of it on everybody's tongue. The clouds were not dissipated until evening.

The Board of Councilmen had no meeting yesterday afternoon, a quorum being lacking. The President and ten members only answered to their names.

The Day and Evening Schools of this City and Brooklyn closed on the evening of the 24th inst., to reopen on the first Monday of the new year.

A wholesale attempt was made Thursday evening to flood the City with new counterfeit $3 bills, on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield, Mass. Seventeen persons were arrested for passing and attempting to pass them. The bills were first discovered in the Twenty-first Ward. The fact was telegraphed to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, and thence notice of their utterance was sent to every Ward in the City. Most of the arrested parties have been held for examination.

The East Indian News.

On the 9th of November Sir Colin Campbell telegraphed from Oude to Lord Canning at Calcutta, "All right at Lucknow."

The precise meaning of this auspicious message does not appear, but it may perhaps be inferred from the fact that Sir Colin, after devoting weary weeks to the obscure but all-important task of organizing the transport service and the commissariat of his army, had at last taken the field, and having effected a junction with the victorious column of Colonel Greathed, at Cawnpore, was expected to appear before Lucknow about the 10th of November, with an army of nearly 10,000 Europeans, and a tremendous train of artillery, comprising the heavy guns brought up from Calcutta by the Naval Brigade of Captain Peel, R. N.

Although the rebel forces were swarming about the Capital of Oude in such numbers as to cut off the communications between Outram and Havelock in the Residency, and Grant at Alumbagh, about four miles distant, yet it was known that the reinforced defenders of the Residency were amply able to hold their own; and the laconic telegram of Sir Colin Campbell has been fairly interpreted to imply either his arrival at Alumbagh, and his junction with the force of Grant and Peel, or a decisive battle before Lucknow itself, with the final and effectual relief of the city by the dispersion of the besieging armies. The estimates of the Sepoy force vary from 40,000 to 70,000 men, but the public mind, both in India and England, seems to be pardonably indifferent on this subject, and concentrates its anxiety on the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell at Alumbagh. With Havelock and Outram to defend Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell, Grant and Greathed to relieve it, and Windham in command of the reserve at Cawnpore, the question of a few thousand more or less in the array of the insurgents, is purely a secondary affair. So easily the world acquiesces in the most amazing achievements, when once they have been shown to be possible, and accepts the most startling heroism as a mere matter of course!

From all parts of India, beyond the Kingdom of Oude, the accounts are favorable to the British rule. The effervescence of the popular mind was subsiding. Maun Singh, who had suddenly veered into rebellion after the fall of Delhi, and whose defection had so nearly disturbed the whole of Southern Oude, had sent in his submission, and the great chieftains throughout the country stood firm in their loyalty.

The interest of the India question will evidently be transferred ere long from India to England, and engaged by the Parliamentary contest between the Home Government and the Honorable East India Company. For it is very plain that the great Mercantile Oligarchy which founded at the first, and for a century has maintained the power of England in the East, is not to be crushed without a struggle. The "double government" has indeed been denounced by Mr. Bright for instant annihilation, and the authority of the Company has been semi-officially doomed in the columns of the *Times*; but the old Anglo-Indian organization has already begun to show fight upon propositions which cannot be disposed of by a single crack of the government whip.

Gifted but Unlucky.

John Van Buren is certainly an ornament to the Democratic party. His abilities are of the most marked and distinguished order, and in the special talent of doing the right thing at the wrong time, and *vice versa*, he has not his equal in the country. He could not conceal his opposition to the reëlection of Mayor Wood; but with felicitous mismanagement he contrived to leave upon the public mind the impression, that he would have come out against him before the election, if he had not deemed it safer to wait until sure of his defeat.

To make up for being too late then, he is quite as much too early now. He made a long speech the other night denouncing Douglas, reading him out of the Democratic party and turning him over to the uncovenanted mercies of the Black Republicans. John did this in order to stand well with the President; but with his usual ill luck, the President is turning his face quite in the opposite direction. All the signs of the day point to the amicable adjustment of the Kansas troubles—not by ejecting Douglas and Walker from the Democratic party—for whatever Mr. Van Buren in the consciousness of his own strength may think, this is a thing much more easily said than done—but by gracefully adopting their programme and making it the Administration platform.

The Washington *Union* has been insisting that this Kansas discussion was premature. On Tuesday last, it advised a delay,—not merely to hear from the returns of the Lecompton election on the 21st,—but because "information has not reached us as to the *action of the Legislature at its special session*, and we do not know *whether another vote upon the Constitution, under the Legislative authority, has been directed or not.*" The instructions to Gen. Denver are still more explicit, and direct him to secure to the people a full and fair vote at any election which may be ordered *by the Legislature*. And the *Union* has said still further upon this subject:

> "According to present appearances, the Kansas question is about to receive its solution; definite information will soon be at hand, and a statement of facts be presented, that will *relieve it of all real difficulty.* Up to the present time there has been no practical question before Congress for its consideration in this connection; *nor has the knowledge of affairs in that Territory been so full and complete as to justify opinions to be expressed that may not be materially modified by subsequent information.* When the Constitution shall be presented, and the admission of Kansas as a State under it is demanded, the subject will be fully before Congress for its consideration and practical action. Then let its merits be candidly and fairly discussed, as it should be, and the action of Congress be taken upon due deliberation. We anticipate an end to the matter that shall dispose of it forever, and in a manner satisfactory to the whole country, except to those who seek to array one section of the country against the other in strife and discord."

All this points unmistakeably to one result. *The President intends to await the result of both elections, and to act with the side that has the most votes.* If a majority of the people vote *for* the Constitution, either on the 21st or the 4th of January, he will recommend its adoption; if they vote *against* it, he will recommend its rejection, and then Congress will probably pass an enabling act. There will be nothing in such a course flagrantly inconsistent with Mr. Buchanan's commitments; and it will be claimed that it is merely carrying out his opinions concerning Popular Sovereignty. It is evident, however, that it will be a full and complete endorsement of the views of Governor Walker and Senator Douglas; and in that event how will Mr. John Van Buren feel at having turned them both out of the Democratic party? We are afraid that John, with all his gifts, is scarcely qualified to play the part of St. Peter at the "celestial gate."

Africa in the British House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, the Earl of Shaftesbury called the attention of the peers to the French scheme of colonization from the coast of Africa into the French West Indies.

The questions of the noble representative of Exeter Hall were answered by Lord Clarendon very frankly and fully. The British Foreign Secretary stated that he had received information from the Coast of Africa which convinced him that the projects of the French Government, however humanely and honorably conceived, could not be carried out without seriously disorganizing the incipient civilization, and seriously reinforcing the barbaric tendencies of the African races on the western coast. He had, therefore, expressed himself in the strongest terms to this effect in his correspondence with the French Government, and he had every reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon would rapidly retrace the steps which he had taken, and abandon the prosecution of an enterprise fraught with so much danger to the interests alike of humanity and of commerce. The Emperor had reaffirmed, and in the most emphatic manner, his entire adherence to the declarations of the Congress of Verona on the subject of the Slave-trade.

The hope which we yesterday expressed in commenting upon Dr. Livingstone's account of the African Slave-Trade, that the Governments of England and the United States would urge the true nature and consequences of this "colonization" scheme upon the renewed consideration of the French sovereign, has therefore been fulfilled so far as England is concerned, and we trust that the representations of Lord Clarendon will be followed up at once by our own authorities, who are at least as much interested as Great Britain can be, in remonstrating against a plan which can only result in converting the work of our cruisers on the African coast into a very labor of the Danaides.

Lord Clarendon further availed himself of the opportunity afforded by Lord Shaftesbury, to recognize in his official character the positive advances made upon barbarism by commerce on the West coast, and to point out the considerable and constantly increasing value of the exports of that region, as already established. The fact that the Brazilian authorities have openly assumed the responsibility of charging the central support of the African Slave-Trade upon this country, should stimulate our Government into taking the strongest ground upon all questions which affect the suppression of that infamous traffic, and the development of a legitimate industry and commerce on a continent too long surrendered to the blind rapacity and the blundering selfishness of the worst classes of mankind.

Canada and its Elections.

Canada is in the turmoil of a general election. The returns, so far, indicate large gains by the Opposition over ministerialists. A general election does not take place throughout the whole Province at the same time; each town and county has its own nomination and election day; and, by this means, a defeated candidate in one constituency has an opportunity to run for another. A week or two will, therefore, elapse before the result is definitively known.

In the elections that have been already held, the Opposition have gained, but whether they have gained sufficiently to command a majority in Parliament, remains to be seen. Even if they have such majority, it is extremely doubtful whether they could hold the Government for a session. They are not a homogeneous party. In their ranks we find men who have forsaken old political connections, not from principle, but from pique or to advance their private ambition. We find also in their ranks the lower Canadian "*Rouges*"—impracticable republicans of the French school—who understand very little of the duties or responsibilities of self-government, and have a general idea that liberty means the abolition of the forms and observances of religion. They are animated by a very Frenchy feeling against the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada—an organization to which the Province owes a lasting debt of gratitude. Through the quiet unobtrusive labors of the Canadian Priesthood, the French population of the Province have been made the most exemplary peasants in the world. They lack, it is true, the enterprise of Americans, but that, it is not in their nature to acquire.

They are a sober, honest, and singularly simple-minded people. Their religious pastors, taken from among themselves, seldom mix in political contests, and by their *bonhommie* and geniality, win the respect and friendship not only of their own parishioners, but of the members of other Christian persuasions. The Roman Catholic Church, as it exists now in Lower Canada, is perhaps as pure as it ever was or could be anywhere else in the world; it is not propagandist, nor is it political. It has especially rebuked Irish fanaticism, and hence its opponents, who call themselves "*Rouges*," find little favor among the French population. They may, perhaps, succeed in obtaining a triumph here and there in the cities, where Parisian ideas are more or less imitated—as in Montreal, which has elected Dorion one of its members; but in the country districts the "*Rouges*" have no chance whatever.

We also find, in the ranks of the Canadian Opposition, men holding principles the very reverse of those proposed by the "*Rouges.*" Such, for instance, is another member elect for Montreal, our *quondam* friend Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who notoriously entered the field as the champion of the Irish Catholic party. Then, again, we find that George Brown, the recognized leader of the Opposition, has been elected for Toronto. He is a Protestant of the most ultra school, and owes his victory, in a great measure, to the skillful manner in which he has taken advantage of the religious bias of his own constituents. Mr. Brown is personally popular, and, as the conductor of the principal newspaper in the province, wields considerable influence. He is a man of marked ability and is destined, sooner or later, to take the helm in Canadian politics. When that time comes he will not be one whit more radical than his opponents of to-day, whose conservatism he now so much condemns. Mr. Brown and the members of the Opposition in Canada West are doubtless sincere progressionists. Their views are practical, but in their struggles for power they have obtained the alliance of men with whom they have nothing in common. It is a game in which every one fancies his neighbor to be the tool, and all will work harmoniously enough until the time shall have arrived for the division of the spoils. Then the Opposition—having no distinctive principle upon which to unite—must naturally fall in pieces. They of course, just now, make use of stereotyped electioneering arguments. They do not fail to claim popular sympathy in their efforts to "rebuke corruption and abuse in the administration of the Government." But, as outside spectators, we do not find that they have advanced any distinctive political principle as a part of their programme; and hence we infer that, so far as Canada West is concerned, the personal popularity of the candidates is the chief issue to be determined. It may be that, in Lower Canada, a few French ultras, with more imagination than brains, entertain a visionary idea that their Siberian wilderness may one day form a Gallic Republic to perpetuate the immortal words of "*Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité.*" But the vast majority of Canadian Frenchmen are more practical in their views. They see that it is their destiny to be ultimately swamped by the tide of Anglo-Saxondom. Republicanism would only hasten their annihilation, and hence it is that among this portion of the population of Canada are to be found the strongest supporters of British rule.

We have spoken of the elements that make up the present Canadian Opposition;—a word now about the Ministerialists. They also are a coalition. They are an admixture of the old Liberal Party, of which Mr. Hincks was the distinguished head before he accepted the Governorship of the Windward Islands, and the Conservatives under the leadership of Sir Allan McNab, who has lately retired from public life. During its existence, this coalition, with a progressive spirit of liberalism, balanced by its conservative element, initiated and carried out many reforms of great benefit to the people of Canada. Those especially to be noted are the sanction of the Reciprocity Treaty, the introduction of the elective principle into the Upper Branch of the Legislature, whose members were then appointees of the Crown, the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and the passage of a law to abolish the old French Feudal Tenure system, that has existed in Lower Canada since its colonization. All these measures were trump cards taken out of the hands of the Opposition. They have now scarcely any question left upon which to enlarge in their stump speeches. They have the advantage of being new men, and in many cases men of great personal popularity. They have the further advantage of being able to drag in a religious issue, and of being ultra Protestant in Protestant districts—ultra Catholic in Catholic districts, and of no belief at all when anything is to be gained by such a demonstration. But, as a political party, if they could obtain power to-morrow, they would inaugurate no radical changes, but would fully equal their opponents in the display of that conservatism which is laid to the charge of Ministerialists as a political sin of the deepest dye. To us, therefore, the pending election in the neighboring Province is no matter of special interest. It is simply an incident in current history upon which the reading community will like to be informed, and which we accordingly chronicle.

A Bishop and a King.

The venerable titles of Bishop and King have not enjoyed much reputation of late years on either side of the Atlantic; and it is but just to say that for the discredit into which these once imposing words have very generally fallen, Kings and Bishops have been in no small degree responsible. For a King, by virtue of his name, should be a man of character; and a Bishop, by virtue of his, should be a shepherd of the people; and it is natural enough that mankind should revolt from the spectacle of impotence in robes of purple, and selfishness in sleeves of lawn. But while the form of King or Bishop anywhere survives, the most resolute of republicans must wish to see Kings behaving themselves kingly, and the firmest of independents must take pleasure in the hearty efforts of a Bishop to guide his flock. For a humbug is, of all earthly things, the most deplorable. We can, therefore, honestly commend to the admiration of our readers two excellent instances of fidelity in the royal and episcopal functions just afforded—the one at Lisbon by the young King of Portugal, and the other at London by the successor of Dr. Blomfield. Pedro V., of Portugal, is a boy of twenty, whose place among the Sovereigns of the earth, however historically illustrious, is of no great present significance so far, at least, as the extent of his dominions and the influence of his policy are concerned. But he has made himself an honorable name and proved himself worthy a wider sway than he is likely to wield, by his manly and generous conduct during the pestilence which is now raging in the capital of his small kingdom. The creed of his people, both political and religious, offered him an opportunity of doing positive good by presenting himself, at the constant risk of his life, wherever the plague was raging, and exerting himself to console, to calm and to reassure the sufferers. This opportunity, he has improved with an energy and a humanity which would have done honor to any man in any station, and which, in a modern King, are doubly honorable.

The Bishop of London, who has manifested great directness and practical force of character in all his official behavior, since his consecration, has just gone back to etymological first principles by putting himself into immediate relations with a vast portion of his Episcopal "flock" long unvisited by any influences from the crosier and the mitre of the metropolitan see. He is at present going through with a series of sermons delivered in the churches of the most crowded and poverty-stricken parishes of London—sermons addressed to the people in language which the people can understand, and in themes which the bitter experience of their daily life has made familiar to their hearts. A London paper thus describes the scene presented at one of these occasions, in the well-known and miserable district of Bethnal Green:

> "St. Matthew's Church, which is situated in the most densely populated and pauperized district of the parish, was selected as the place at which the Bishop had to deliver his address, and long before 8 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the service, the spacious church was densely crowded by such an auditory as it is quite safe to say was never before seen in any church in England. The people who assembled were of the poorest possible classes—men with fustian jackets and unshaven faces; women whose faces betokened the sad privations they are called upon to endure, and many in absolute rags; but, lest there should be any mistake as to the services being meant for them, some of the most respectable members of the ordinary congregation stationed themselves at the doors and in the streets, and, as the people approached, half ashamed to enter, they were invited in and shown to seats, all of which throughout the church were set apart for their accommodation. These were speedily filled, and the church being crowded to suffocation, hundreds of persons, having vainly struggled to obtain admission, assembled in the adjacent streets, and occupied themselves in discussing the nature of this new movement for their edification"

The short, practical and earnest discourse of the Bishop is then described, and when the services ended, we are told that

> "The congregation, unused to such earnestness, were struck with his lordship's animated, and yet simple style of oratory, and as he passed away from the church followed him by hundreds, but without uttering a word."

Punch ridicules, and justly enough, the pompous vanity of the Bishop of Oxford, who professes to appease the Indian mutiny, and establish the empire of England by an application of "More Bishops!" But a few more such bishops as the Bishop of London, applied not to India but to England, would go far to redeem their order in the eyes of a practical generation, by making it in reality what it affects in name to be.

Purification of the Navy.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry have at last completed their labors and the results of their "findings" are published, excepting in two or three cases which have yet to be reported. Whatever cause of complaint there may have been in the hurried and secret manner in which the Retiring Board accomplished its work, there can be no such accusations made against the Courts of Inquiry. They gave sufficient time to the examination of the cases laid before them, and the utmost liberality was permitted in summoning witnesses. The decisions of these courts, so far as individuals are concerned, are of very little importance to the country, but the principles upon which they were made are of great moment, as they will have an important influence upon the future character of our Navy. From time immemorial sailors have enjoyed a greater freedom of manners than the members of less boisterous and dangerous professions, and an over-indulgence in grog, or a general looseness of morals, so far as the conjugal relations were concerned, in old times were not considered derogatory to an officer's character. The trials, hardships and exposures of a sea life were regarded as sufficient atonement for the little peccadillos which would not have been forgiven in a landsman. Nelson, the idol of Britannia, was anything but a correct moral man, but hereafter the type of the moral hero, in the service of the United States at least, is to be the brave and moral Collingwood, and not the heroic and immoral hero of Trafalgar. The race of grog-drinking "rum old Commodores," may be looked upon as extinct. The mess-rooms of our men-of-war will contain none but well educated, sober gentlemen, and midshipmen will hereafter be as decorous in their deportment as deacons. One commander having been dropped from the service on the score of alleged ill-treatment of his wife, the naval officer will hereafter be a pattern of conjugal tenderness. It will be found, we have no doubt, that an officer may be as brave as Nelson without being as profane, and that gallantry and good seamanship are perfectly compatible with sobriety and a decent regard for the amenities of civilized life. As our naval officers, in addition to their other duties, have also to act as the representatives of their country and to sustain the national dignity in foreign parts, we shall not suffer any in reputation by the adoption of a new code of morals in this branch of our military service.

It is very possible that under the rigid examinations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry, some individuals may have been hardly dealt with, but the decisions now made must be considered as final, and any attempt to revive the subject will be a useless waste of time. It will be the wiser course for those who have suffered from the Courts, or from the action of the Retiring Board to quietly abide by their decisions and turn to some new employments.

But what is to be the effect on the service at large of this reformation? Will the old adage of like master like man, hold good in this case as well in others, and will the improved morals of the officers work a corresponding change in the morals of the men? We are inclined to think it will. There is nothing in the nature of a sailor to prevent his profiting by example, and it is likely that the action of the Retiring Board will have a much wider influence than it was intended should be exercised. There is no legal restraint placed upon Jack, but there is such a thing as an *esprit du corps*, and the change which must inevitably be effected in the morals of the officers of our ships will be felt in a certain degree by the crews under their charge.

Content in France.

The French conception of popularity seems to resemble the Roman notion of peace, and the Russian idea of order.

We are constantly assured that the Government of Napoleon III. is extremely popular in France, and those who repeat this asseveration fortify it by appealing to the "voice of the French people." The Press, it appears, is virtually unanimous in supporting the Imperial *régime*. There can be no doubt of this fact; for the moment that any press ceases to support the said *régime*, that moment it ceases to be a press. Nothing could be simpler. But simple as is this state of the case, it is hardly so satisfactory as it is simple. And foreigners, whose interest in the maintenance of the actual order of things in France does not blind them to the significant movements of society, cannot look without concern on the colossal system of deception to which the French Government is now resorting to maintain its prestige in the eyes of mankind. While the Government organs of Paris are echoing and reëchoing the financial pæans of the Ministry over the stable prosperity of the Empire, it is generally leaking out on every side that the most tremendous enterprises in manufactures and commerce are at this moment sustained under the pressure of the times by Government itself—that the Imperial Treasury is doing in a word for all sorts of industries what it has always done for the Operas and Theatres of Paris, keeping them afloat by indemnities to cover their losses. The Emperor Napoleon, that is, has undertaken to carry France through the crisis—to save her from the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds—to tax with one hand and help with the other. This is undoubtedly a very grand conception, and it dwarfs in the comparison the most gigantic schemes of a Sylla or a Cæsar. But will it be successful? The odds are fearful against the Imperial player, but it must be owned that he is playing his game with a stern audacity rarely matched in history.

France has begun to murmur under his hand and he stifles her murmurs with an unhesitating energy, that knows no discrimination of persons or parties. A stray Legitimist journal in the South lifts up its voice in complaint of the abnormal condition of affairs, and it is at once struck out of existence—not silenced only, but suppressed. The most powerful of the liberal organs, *La Presse*, of Paris, utters a similar note of warning and its offices are closed *for two months.* Proprietors, editors, publishers, printers, hundreds of men, all of them more or less intelligent, many of them influential, each in his sphere are by this blow flung into bitter hostility to the Government. Many of them with their families are thrown by it out of the means of subsistence; all of them are exasperated. Nor is the country convinced thereby that *La Presse* was a Cassandra. Many who might have forgotten the article which provoked this demonstration as soon as they had read it, will recall it now, to ponder over its forebodings with a more credulous anxiety. The Emperor has defied the public opinion which he distrusts. He proposes to be popular in spite of the people, and has determined that France shall be prosperous at her own expense.

The City Post-Offices.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

> I learn from the highest authority that the Postmaster-General will, under the authority given him by the acts of 3d March, 1845, and 3d March, 1851, declare the streets of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston post routes. This proclamation, it will be at once perceived, aims to abolish the various penny post-offices in those cities under the control of private individuals.

This step will be found absolutely essential to the practical efficiency of any general system for delivering letters in large cities. At present there are in New-York three or four private Dispatch Agencies, which undertake the delivery of letters. There is no responsibility attached to them, and there will be a constant liability on the part of servants, clerks and others to deposit in their boxes letters designed for the Government post.

If we are to have an efficient system for the City it must be exclusive and uniform. There must be but one set of boxes for receiving City letters, and then any failure in prompt delivery can be instantly traced to its proper source.

One City Not Affected by the Panic.—It should be a cause of congratulation to certain of our cotemporaries who attribute all our financial troubles to overtrading and too much enterprise, to know that there is one great City which has not been at all affected by the panic. While we receive accounts by every arrival from Europe of fresh failures in London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and other great commercial towns, we hear of none in Madrid, and the reason given for it, too, is a very satisfactory one, and proves the truth of the cause assigned for the failures in other places. Financial affairs were already so bad in Spain, owing to the almost entire absence of commercial enterprise among the people, that they could not be rendered any worse by any panics, revulsions, or pressures in the commercial world. It may, perhaps, be considered better to have a panic once in twenty years, than to live in a state of undisturbed stagnation and general bankruptcy.

Benefits of Early Improvidence.—A Canadian gentleman, Mr. Isaac Buchanan, who has just been elected a member of the Provincial Parliament, has created a sensation among his constituents by declaring himself in favor of the form of government existing in the United States, and this avowal of republican sentiments did not in the least diminish his popularity. Mr. Buchanan's partiality for republican institutions may be accounted for from the fact of his being a son of the late James Buchanan, for many years British Consul in this City, where the liberal Canadian spent the early part of his life.

Complimentary to Foreigners.—A Boston paper, in describing the person of Stoubs, the supposed murderer of his wife and two children, in Westfield, says: "He is a short, thick-set man, of good manners, and more than ordinary intelligence *for a foreigner.*" As Stoubs is a native of the same country that gave birth to Agassiz, this estimate of the comparative intelligence of foreigners in Boston, is rather remarkable. It shows how modestly some people estimate their own intelligence.

A Hint on Manners.—Why will the *Herald* persist in styling the *Tribune* an "obscure and ignorant journal?" Good manners, to say nothing of justice, ought to prevent such constant outbreaks of virulent jealousy. The *Tribune* is certainly neither "obscure nor ignorant;" and if it were both, it does not become the *Herald* to throw stones at it. It would be greatly for the *Herald's* advantage, in point of reputation, if it were more "obscure" than it is—more "ignorant" it probably could not be.

The Question of the Danubian Principalities from a Russian Point of View.

This intricate problem continues to perplex the European political *quid nuncs*, and to suggest all sorts of contingencies as certain to spring from its complications. The two great Russian journals, the *Nord*, published at Brussels, and the *Invalide Russe*, take somewhat opposite views; but this may be part of the usual Muscovite process of bewildering the public mind, and profiting by the confusion. The former stands up vigorously for the erection of a Kingdom, or at least a Union; while the other says a foreign Prince must not be thought of. Our London correspondent sends us an epitome of two articles, whose ability and subtlety of logic he eulogizes, which appeared in the *Nord* of the day before the mail left, and which we subjoin for the consideration of such of our readers as take an interest in this newest riddle of Old World diplomatic ambiguities and contradictions:

> "The Austrian journals, says the *Nord*, invariably represent Russia as having a special interest in the union of the Principalities, and their object in this is to throw suspicion on the views of Russia, and, at the same time, to conceal the real tendency of the Cabinet of Vienna in the question."

Russia has no interest, direct or indirect, secret or avowed, in the union of the Danubian Provinces under a single Government. The project of union was dictated at the Congress of Paris in a spirit hostile toward Russia. The Principalities, united under a strong government, would, it was said, serve as a bulwark for the protection of the Ottoman Empire. Russia remained perfectly indifferent to this scheme; and, we ask, in what way could she gain by the union? Austria, on the other hand, foresaw that, united under a single Province, prosperous, contented, and independent, the Principalities would be less accessible to external influences, and hence her opposition to their union. But her policy is much more astute, and her insight extends further. She fears the advent of Roumain nationality, which would be a danger for her Provinces inhabited by the same race, and the example injurious in its influence upon the nationalities of all kinds which compose the Austrian Empire. The Cabinet of Vienna would not even be satisfied to maintain the two Principalities separate. It is essential to her interests that the Roumain nationality should disappear altogether and that, absorbed in the sovereignty of the Porte, it should successively lose its distinct administration, its privileges and immunities, its name, language, and religion. This is the line which the Cabinet of Vienna has clearly traced. The Oriental crisis abolished the exclusive protectorate of Russia, and Austria applauded the result, to which she adroitly contributed. But this Protectorate has been transferred to the collective Protectorate of Europe, and it became necessary for Austria to attempt to annul this imposing guaranty. She counts upon accomplishing this design by the doctrine of an obligatory unanimity in the decisions of the Congress of Paris.

The politicians of Vienna are not ignorant of the principle of feebleness inseparable from all collective action. Unanimity being rendered impossible by the opposition of Turkey, supported by Austria, and the principle of deciding by a majority being set aside, who is to be judge in the differences of the Porte with its vassal provinces? The Porte itself. She remains, then, entirely mistress of the means of provoking those differences, by insensibly avoiding the imperfectly-defined rights of her vassals, and so enlarging the sphere of her suzerainty as to convert it into a complete sovereignty. The Cabinet of Vienna is there to encourage her in this course, and we are still but at the advent of a system which time will develop. But let the Porte take care. That which constitutes its only strength is the guarantee given by Europe to its integrity, and this guarantee is a bridle as well as a prop.

The second article of *Le Nord* commences by stating that the union of the Principalities is the grand international question of the day, and again strongly contends that it ought to be solved in the Congress by the vote of the majority. It next combats some of the views expressed by the Austrian organ, the *Journal de Frankfort*, which had contended that Turkey, in her relations with the Principalities, had reëntered upon all her rights as an independent State, and therefore the principle of majorities had ceased to be applicable to her.

No! says *Le Nord*. Turkey has not reëntered, with regard to the Danubian Provinces which the powers engaged in the Tartar war have replaced under her suzerainty, into all the rights of an independent State—rights that she had not before the war and cannot have resumed after the peace. The Congress of Paris has rendered these provinces to her under limited sovereign rights, and on certain conditions. She is charged to maintain inviolable and entire the ancient immunities of the two provinces. This limited sovereign right over the provinces has been restored as a condition of European equilibrium. The Eastern war and the Treaty of Paris have not had for their object to change the position of Turkey in her relations with the provinces. Before the war they did not constitute a portion of her immediate domain; her rights over them were restrained and limited. It would be strange if the collective protectorate of Europe under which the rights of the provinces are now guaranteed were less efficacious, rendered them less independent, than the simple protectorate of a single State.

Special treaties long ago gave to the Principalities all the real rights of sovereignty—an independent legislation and judicial administration, the right to make peace, war and treaties; and further, the right of electing official representatives of their sovereignty. What did these treaties give to the Porte? Nothing beyond the suzerainty realized by a tribute. Read the three treaties of 1392, 1460 and 1315. **Bajazet I.**, **Mohammed II.**, and **Selim**, pretend to no other sovereign right than that of tribute. All the disposition of these treaties is to prevent Turkey meddling with the affairs, the rights and powers of the two provinces and to maintain their independence. Nothing is to be found which could seal a bond of subjection; but all the precautions are taken against the Turks, so far even as to interdict them from the rights of domicil and the exercise of their religion.

The *Journal de Frankfort* asks if the new political organization demanded by the Divans does not create a new question; if the organization is compatible with the maintenance, guaranteed by the Western Powers, of the anterior state of things, which conciliated the privileges of the provinces with the suzerainty of the Sultan: and if, when the Conference is about to complete the guarantees, a new question is not created, which is beyond the competency of the Conference to deal with;—consequently, whether the Porte does not, on this new point, reënter upon its rights as an independent State, and, therefore, is not bound to submit its rights to the decision of majorities.

These questions are easy to answer. There is no incompatibility between the new organization demanded by the Divans and the principles of the Treaty of Paris, as there is none between this treaty and the ancient treaties which have reserved their sovereignty.

The absolute right of the Provinces to elect their princes, is it not guaranteed to them by their treaties; (Art. 4 of treaties of 1392 and 1640, and Art. 11, treaty of 1513), and the Porte, is it not interdicted from either interfering in their elections or interposing any obstacle (Art. 11)? Is not the obligation imposed on the Porte to recognize the princes elected by the free will of the provinces? Where is, then, the new question? Is it in the demand for the union? But cannot the two provinces remain still under the suzerainty of the Porte and pay their tribute? Servia, under an hereditary prince—Egypt in the same position—do they not remain under the suzerainty of the Porte? Why should it be otherwise with the Principalities?

The secret of the opposition of Austria to the union is in truth because she desires to see the Principalities feeble, and to prevent the spectacle of their power and prosperity, when united, becoming contrasted with a decay which begins to strike all minds.

Academy of Music.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted a fine audience. We were glad to notice that the upper tiers were completely filled. This may indicate a popular relish for oratorio music, or a curious desire to see a number of famous singers in the "costume of the period"—we will not presume to say which. But this is certain, that whenever Mr. **Formes** sang a very low note very much out of tune, he was vociferously applauded; but when the "Hallelujah" chorus was given, and given well, those who approved it were few in number and weak in purpose. We fear that the singers were the attraction, and not the music.

The New-York Harmonic Society needs an infusion of new blood, and these weekly festivals will, we trust, effect it. Numbering upwards of 300 voices, there are necessarily many bad ones in the ranks These must be weeded out, for they are worse than useless. Some of the best choruses last night were spoiled from this cause. The "Hallelujah," however, was finely given, and we were glad to notice that the conductor insisted on the audience standing during its performance. This is done universally at the English Festivals, and we cannot see any possible objection to the custom, but, on the contrary, much to recommend it.

Mme. **Caradori**, a singer who has already, we believe, enjoyed a career in the United States, made her *début* in this oratorio. The lady is a recent addition to Mr. **Ullman**'s company, and will, undoubtedly, be useful in the thousand and one musical enterprises which that ingenious gentleman is constantly hatching. At present Mme. **Caradori** is merely announced to sing in English, French, German and Italian opera and in oratorio and in concert-room. Undoubtedly she will be announcing to do many more things before the season terminates. Mme. **Caradori** possesses a strong *mezzo-soprano* voice of a somewhat hard quality. It appears to be under good control, bu such a voice is a little unmanageable at the best o times, and struggling with the old and almost impossible melodies of **Handel**, it did not, we fancy, shine to best advantage. The lady, however, was warmly applauded, and achieved a success.

Mme. **D'Angri** distinguished herself on this occasion by singing most superbly. It was to this lady that the audience owed the treat of the evening. Without taking the slightest liberty with the text she infused into her air a truly wonderful amount of pathos. It was a great performance.

Mr. **Perring** was excellent, and Mr. **Formes** looked like several pulpits, and sang like—Herr **Formes**. The orchestra, under Mr. **Anchutz**, was uniformly coarse and bad. Mr. **Anchutz** is, we fear, too much over-worked by the inexhaustible Mr. **Ullman**, or, what is still more to be feared, he is becoming indifferent and careless, like too many of his predecessors.

To-night Mr. **Formes** appears in "Martha."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The Cause of the Suppression of La Presse—Charivari on American Affairs—Completion of the American Chapel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

I return again to-day for a moment to the subject of the suppression of the journal *La Presse*, because it is still the event of the day, and because some developments in connection with other journals, show that there is a new movement on foot in the Democratic party. The impression produced by the suppression of this important Republican journal is as lively as when the fact first became known. The article of M. **Peyrat**, which brought upon the journal the displeasure of the Government, was thoroughly discussed before publication in the ranks of the Republican leaders, and it was to have been immediately followed by another quite as strong, and perhaps equally as obnoxious in language as itself. The *Presse*, then, and that part of the Republican or Democratic party, which was under its influence, had an object in view in the publication of these articles. What was that object?

Certain articles in another evening Republican paper, the *Courrier de Paris*, give us a clue, I think, to the whole question. The Republican Party have now acknowledged that **Louis Napoleon** and his Government are an accepted and fixed fact for France and for Europe. Five of the Republican Deputies, elected last June to the Legislature, were the first to openly acknowledge this fact in taking their seats, and swearing to "support with fidelity the Constitution and the Emperor." So soon as these gentlemen took their seats, a movement was observed in the Republican Party. The question was—How now are we going to shape our course?

The *Presse*, taking the lead, declared that the five members did well in taking their seats, condemned the two members who refused the oath, and proclaimed boldly its intention of agitating the great revolutionary party. For this first essay in the new doctrine, the journal was suppressed for two months.

The moment the *Presse* was hushed the *Courrier de Paris*, a thorough republican paper, took up the cry, but on a different tone. It announced a change of politics, and declared for the future that it belonged to the "Constitutional Opposition." It admits **Louis Napoleon** and the Empire as the will of the people, just as the people of England admit the Queen and Constitutional Monarchy; but it is going to work for the organization and support of a Constitutional Opposition, such as is found always in England. This is technically the position of the *Courrier*, but you will see that if it were its *real* position, the thing would be simply a Utopia. The fact is, the *Courrier* occupies the same position as the *Presse*; its ends and its objects are the same; only, seeing that the *Presse* failed in the means employed, it adopts other tactics.

But the movements of which these articles are the indication is a serious one. A new position is created by the action of the five Republican Deputies in entering the Chamber. The policy of passive obstinacy is discarded, and a new one of active constitutional opposition inaugurated. Only, that this opposition, from the despotic nature of the Constitution which it combats, is obliged to sail under false colors, to disavow its real intentions. Instead of an ordinary constitutional opposition, which only seeks the overthrow of a Cabinet or a Legislature, it seeks nothing less than revolution and a radical change in the form of Government.

The *Courrier* last evening contained a long leading article, carefully written, so as to avoid the fate of *La Presse*, in which its programme is developed at length. Like the mob in Belgium last Summer who cried "*Vive le Roi!*" each time they dashed a stone through a window, the *Courrier* commences its article with a sonorous eulogy of **Louis Napoleon**, and with an acceptance of him and his Government as the will of the people. The "blind" is artfully erected, but it will deceive nobody. It is not yet time to appreciate the effect of this article on the public mind, but it is undoubtedly destined to a reputation equal to that of the condemned article of the *Presse*.

M. **Millaud**, the millionaire owner of the *Presse*, who bought his way into the ranks of the journalists in order to gain a respectability in society which his millions alone would never have gained him, is not liked by the journalists, and is just now the butt of the whole army of Bohemians of the press. The last pun I have heard is the following. A gentleman accosting a friend, exclaimed:

"Ah! have you heard the news? **Millaud** is going to found a new journaal."

"Bah! and what is he going to call it?"

"The *Ex-Presse!*"

Charivari has fallen into a good vein this week on American manners. He visits the White House at Washington on business with the President, and he gives his experience on the occasion. He found the worthy gentleman who administers the Executive affairs of the American people reposing in his chamber, with his heels on the centre-table, puffing a cigar. On his head he wore a cocked hat, with a rakish, parti-colored cockade; he had on big red pantaloons, a striped coat, and his belt was crowded full of revolvers and long knives. In other words, he found the President in the outfit of a fillibuster of the modern school, with manners to match. As *Charivari* bowed, he was accosted with the demand, "Do you want to enlist?" "Enlist for what?" said *Charivari*. "For Nicaragua, or Cuba, or Mexico—anywhere." "No!" said *Charivari*, and then the great fillibuster, ringing a bell, had the unfortunate Frenchman put out of the house, without even having once spoken of the business which took him there. *Charivari* confesses to a change of sentiments on the subject of the illustrious Mr. **Buchanan**.

This week the **New-York Times** contains a whole page of murders and attempts at murder, and *charivari*, professing to grow alarmed at this state of things, declares it his duty to tell his French fellow-citizens who may have emigration views, what an America is, in his native country. When the American rises in the morning his first movement is to fill his belt with revolvers, and start out into the street. There he walks until he encounters some one, when he commences firing, and after despatching four or five fellow-citizens he returns home with an appetite for his breakfast. This is his Stoughton bitters, his *absinthe*, necessary for a proper appreciation of his morning meal. After breakfast he goes to his business, and manages, during the course of the day, to kill four or five more, just to keep his hand in. He comes home to dinner, and, after dinner, in order to pass the evening agreeably and digest well his plum pudding, he goes to the theater, and if the play is bad, and there is no excitement, he pulls out his pistols and commences firing into the boxes, on to the stage, into the orchestra. He starts home, stops on the way to eat some oysters, the garcon contraries him, he shoots him and leaves in an uneasy state of mind for fear he can't sleep. To make sure of this latter point, he enters a private house, shoots the master and mistress, the children, the servants, the dogs, the cats, the canary birds, and then goes home with the feeling of a man who has earned his night's rest.

Don't be surprised, after that, if you have a diminution of French emigration!

But we are not alone this week at the mercy of the French satirist. Mr. **Brunel** and his *Leviathan* come in for a share. But in this case it is **Cham**'s pencil that does the work. In a succession of pictures he represents the triumph of Archimedes over the English engineer. Mr. **Brunel** is at the feet of the great inventor of the screw, acknowledging his power and imploring his aid. The decayed-looking god deigns to lend his aid and his screw.

Some time ago I announced to you the construction of an American chapel here, and stated that on account of the crisis there was a difficulty in making the last payment. The church is now finished, is ready to be delivered, but the architect refuses to deliver it until the terms of payment are complied with, and even threatens, I have been told, to sell the house. Great efforts are being made to meet this demand, but the limited number of Americans in Paris render success extremely doubtful. I make this statement partly as news, and partly to awake the attention of the friends of this church to the subject. Rev. Mr. **Kirk** has returned to the United States. He was succeeded as pastor here in the temporary place of meeting by Rev. Mr. **Hall**. Mr. **Hall** in turn has left, to take charge of the American chapel at Rome, and is to be succeeded here definitively by Rev. Mr. **Wall**, or **Wolle**.

The daughters of Mrs. **Cunningham** are said to be in this city, under fictitious names, as well as Mr. **Allibone** and family. The former came over in one of the Havre steamers, a month ago, in company with a gentleman of their acquaintance.

An American gentleman, well known here, Mr. W. F. **Rogers**, of Philadelphia, died suddenly last evening, at No. 5 Rue Tronchet.

MALAKOFF.

A Merry, Quiet Christmas.

Christmas this year, spite of the ravens that croak of hard times, passed off very much like the Christmas of more prosperous seasons. "On the night before Christmas" stockings were hung at the chimney-corners as of yore; Santa Claus squeezed through many a stove-pipe to visit many a hearth-stone, and filled many a house yesterday with blasts of penny trumpets and tin horns, juvenile drums and other toys, to the great delight of those of tender years, and to the trial of patience of those more matured. In the morning there was service in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. Each was decorated with evergreens, trimmed for the occasion. The annual festivals of many of the Mission Sabbath Schools were held yesterday. At the Industrial Schools the day was duly observed.

The Children of the Five Points House of Industry met in the Chapel of the Institution, at the Five Points, 1½ P. M., and engaged in religious exercises, Mr. **Pease** presiding. Thence they proceeded to the Church of the Ascension, where a dinner was provided for them. After this was dispatched they returned to the Chapel at the Points, and listened to brief and pertinent speeches from Rev. **Theodore L. Cuyler** and others. The presents, which were munificently provided, were then distributed, according to annual custom. The friends of the House of Industry attended numerously.

So did those of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, opposite. The children here assembled in the Chapel, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, where exercises of a similar kind, including the turkey of course, were on the programme. It is doubtful whether the poor did not derive greater benefits, and received more *largesse* yesterday, than they do in times which are less "adamantine." The *lazzaroni* of New-York were out in full force; in the upper part of the City one could not walk a block without inspecting the palms of at least half a dozen little beggars. The weather was very cold, and the wind chilling. What with the freezing air and the thought of cold and famishing families without an ember to warm themselves by, brought home to one at every step by the fresh importunities of the shivering, ill-clad vagrants, many a hard heart melted in charity yesterday that never was philanthropic before. We observed several poor Chinamen eligibly posted in Broadway, near the doors of some of the fashionable churches, who seemed to reap rich harvests. Their bowed and shivering forms, clad in the Summer costumes of their own country, bespoke them safe objects for discriminating charity. They generally had cigars or other articles for sale, and did not solicit gifts but purchasers.

Several Charity Fairs were open yesterday, and as most of the stores were closed, except in the early morning, they generally did a good business. The ladies of Dr. **Dowling**'s Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, who opened a fair in the Church on Wednesday, kept it open yesterday during the day and evening.

The Fair of the Mariners' Industrial Society was also open yesterday at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, driving a good business for an excellent object.

The Ladies' Fair connected with the First Free-Will Baptist Church and Congregation, held tin the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, was open till 10 o'clock last evening. The anniversary of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church was celebrated at Calvary Church last evening. Rev. W. F. **Morgan**, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church preached the sermon, and the Orphan's, who were present, sang hymns. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the charity.

The Christmas celebration of the Sabbath School attached to the Allen-street Methodist Church, took place at the Church last night. The exercises consisted of addresses, dialogues, singing, &c.

The Laight-street Baptist Sunday School's annual exhibition at the Church in Laight-street was well attended.

The children at the Home for the Friendless, assembled in the Home Chapel in East Twenty-ninth-street, and had a merry reception and donation visit. It was enjoyment to see them enjoy themselves.

Sea and Ship News.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.

The Stonington steamer *C. Vanderbilt* was badly damaged yesterday morning on her arrival here from Stonington. She was just rounding from the East into the North River, and when opposite Whitehall one of the boats of the Atlantic Ferry came suddenly out of her slip under a full headway. To avoid a collision the *Vanderbilt* was obliged to shut off steam to permit the ferry-boat to go ahead of her. The tide was running very strong ebb, which caught the steamer on her starboard bow, swinging her round and causing her to strike the head of a schooner lying at anchor in the stream. The forward part of her wheelhouse on the port side was completely demolished, her guard broken in to the hull, guard braces carried away, and the stateroom deck also considerably damaged. The schooner's head was also damaged, her jibboom broken off, &c. The *Vanderbilt* was towed round to the East River for repairs. In consequence of this accident there was no boat for Stonington yesterday. To-day the *Commodore* will make the regular trip, and the *Plymouth Rock* will take the place of the *Vanderbilt* on Monday, after which she will probably be ready to resume her place on the line. The accident was unavoidable; but teaches the importance of more caution on the part of the ferry-boats in leaving their slips.

☞ The Steamship *North Star* leaves to-day for Bremen *via* Southampton; the next regular mail steamer for Liverpool is the *Canada*, from Boston on the 30th. The *Baltic* leaves this port Jan. 16.

An Antique Policeman Holding Over.—**Thomas Doyle**, one of the old Police of the Fourth Ward, still insists upon performing the functions of Dock Master at the Corporation Pier foot of Roosevelt-street. Under the old law the Captains of Police were Dock Masters of the Corporation Slips in their respective Wards, and they detailed policeman to act at each slip. The Harbor Commissioners petitioned the Legislature for the repeal of this law, on the ground that these officials and the Harbor Masters were continually coming in conflict. In 1857 the law was repealed, and the whole jurisdiction given to the Harbor Masters. Notwithstanding this change in the law, **Doyle**, it is said, exhibits a letter from Mayor Wood, the substance of which is, that by a decision of Judge **Davies**, he is still a Policeman, and may exercise all the functions of his office as formerly. **Doyle** is now the only member of the old Police who assumes to act. The Chief of Police published an order in September, in which he said, "By the 15th Section of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 16th of April, 1857, the authority of persons then known as Dock Masters was taken away, and the authority to station vessels in the East and North Rivers, within the limits of the City of New-York, became vested in the Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York, upon whom alone that duty now devolves" He also directed the arrest of any persons attempting to exercise these functions hereafter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Christmas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 25.

The weather is cold, with indications of snow.

There was much rowdyism in the streets last night. Several shooting affrays took place, two of which proved fatal, one of them at Manayunk, and the other between colored parties, at the corner of Seventh and South streets. It is reported that a woman cut her husband's throat.

The streets have been much crowded during the day.

A large number of persons called on Senator **Douglas** to-day, at the Girard House.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 25.

The variety store of **Henry Hart**, No. 171 Main-street, was destroyed by fire at about 4 o'clock this morning, together with a stock valued at $20,000. Insured in Eastern Companies for $10,000. The building was owned by **Wm. A. Sutton**, valued at $10,000, and insured in the Buffalo Mutual Office for $2,800.

The stock of H. **Stillman**, dealer in hats, caps and furs, the next door south, was damaged by water to the amount of $6,000. Insured in Massachusetts Companies for $4,000.

The stock of **Tweedy & Smith**, hat, cap and fur dealers, the next door north of Mr. **Hart**'s, was also damaged by water to the amount of $2,000. Loss covered by insurance.

The Juvenile Missionary Society.—The sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the North Presbyterian Church, was celebrated at Rev. Dr. **Hatfield**'s church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street yesterday morning. The church was filled with the children,—of whom there are at present about seven hundred connected with the church,—and their friends. After a voluntary on the organ performed by Mr. C. **Lasar**, the President, Mr. **Eugene Thompson**, delivered the introductory address, in which he dwelt upon the good work which the Society was accomplishing, its success, and the manner in which it was effected. A hymn was sung by the children, and Rev. Dr. **Hatfield** offered prayer. Mr. **Alvah Phelps** then read the Treasurer's report.

Mr. **Oliver H. Lee** distributed certificates of Life Membership in the Home Missionary Society and the Sunday School Union to those of the scholars who were adjudged to have merited them. Miss **Holmes**, Miss **Bidder**, Miss **Conner**, Miss **Seely**, Miss **Thompson**, and two others were thus honored. The Society has conferred about fifty of these certificates since its organization six years ago.

After another hymn, sung by the children exceedingly well, Rev. **Theodore L. Cuyler** was introduced, and delivered a brief address, in which he recounted, to the great edification of his youthful auditory, his experiences while traveling in Europe. The Society had accomplished a great deal for so young an association. He had three other meetings to address the same morning, hence the brevity of his remarks. A collection was taken up, another hymn was sung, and Rev. Dr. **Hatfield** with a few remarks and a benediction dismissed the audience.

Appointments by the President.—**John A. Parker, Jr.**; Register of the Land Office at Omaha City. Nebraska Territory.

Charles W. Porter, Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.

John S. Houston, Receiver of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.—*Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
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WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Rorabeck—Cromby.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday, Dec. 24, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, **Peter J. Rorabeck** to **Melina A. Cromby**, both of Troy.

Buttre—Warren.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Emanuel Church, by Rev. Alexander Leanord, Mr. J. C. **Buttre** to Miss **Lizzie B. Warren**, both of this City.

Waterbury—Barns.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Wm. Barnard, in Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, Mr. **Stephen P. Waterbury** to Miss **Hester Ann Barns**, all of this City.

Silber—Moore.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, by Rev. A. M. Osborn, D. D., **William B. Silber** to Miss **Jennie A. Moore**, daughter of Sampson Moore, Esq.

Clarke—Clarkson.—In Columbia, S. C., on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at Trinity Church, **Zemuel C. Clarke**, Esq., of Glenwood, Fla., to Miss **Caroline B.**, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Clarkson, of Columbia, S. C.

DIED.

Van Kleeck.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, **Alida Van Rensselaer**, relict of Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, formerly of Albany, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Brandon.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, of consumption, **Harriet Goodrich**, wife of Geo. Brandon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 Hudson st.

Hall.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, of consumption, **Sarah Maria**, eldest daughter of Henry A. and Amelia M. Hall, aged 21 years.

Her remains will be taken to Middletown for interment.

Gentle.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, **James Gentle**, youngest son of James and Janet Gentle, aged 11 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 196 West 17th-st.

Sloan.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, in the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. **Elizabeth**, widow of Thomas Sloan, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Mathew Kane and Ebenezer Carman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mathew Kane, No. 197 West 13th st., without further invitation.

Lyon.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, **Wm. H. Patten**, infant son of Joseph L. D. and Susannah P. Lyon, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Brandigee, No. 66 Orange st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

1,000 PACKAGES OF MESS AND EXTRA NO. 1 MACKEREL.
1,500 quintals George's Bank and other Codfish.
2,500 boxes Digby, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
Extra fine dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New Corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard.
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The theory of this thing—as of all other really useful discoveries—is clear and simple as the mode in which Columbus solved the riddle of the egg. All particles in nature have chemical affinities;—*opposites* with which they will *combine* whenever thrown together, thus forming a new and RADICALLY ALTERED COMPOUND. Now the *Ready Relief* has this NEUTRALIZING AFFINITY WITH DISEASE! If it meets poisonous matter in the system, it will combine with and conquer it—to which we owe the miraculous and incontestible CURES which have been made in all quarters of the world by the Messrs. Radway: And should it strike against contagion *in the air or on the skin*, the result will be PRECISELY SIMILAR. A perfect neutralization of the poisonous effects of contagion or malaria, whether it be that of small-pox, measles, scarlet or typhus fever on the one hand, or yellow fever, ague and fever, or bilious fever, on the other.

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Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
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Comprising a full assortment of
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Also, a full assortment of
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ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
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OUR RETAIL SALES
will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
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ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 65c.
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COSTS 25 CENTS.
For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists' in New-York and vicinity; also, at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

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Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

WE WOULD COMMEND THE FOLLOWing letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of this City, to the attention of that class of invalids to whom it refers. It certainly contains interesting and, we doubt not, important suggestions:

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me to lay before the readers of the *Times* a few suggestions in relation to the sudden termination of life from what is usually supposed to be *Disease of the Heart?*

Instances of sudden death, in which the victims are stricken down, while apparently in the possession of full health and strength, and, as it is generally supposed, without a moment's warning, are frequent. The cause of these deaths we almost invariably find stated to be *Disease of the Heart*. But, I am confident, that in a majority of instances, such is not the fact. True, sudden deaths do occur from organic disease of the heart alone, but they are comparatively rare; and are always preceded by a certain course of symptoms (which I will describe in a future letter) peculiar to this disease. In many of the cases referred to these symptoms are absent, and often *post mortem* examinations reveal no traces of a diseased heart. What then is the true secret of these mysterious deaths? I answer, *simple indigestion, accompanied by a greater or less degree of feebleness in the action of the heart*. In very many of these cases death results from a stoppage or detention of the undigested or partially digested food in the stomach, or in the *duodenum* and a consequent evolution of gas or flatus in those organs They become distended, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the heart is pressed upon, and being chronically weak, is smothered as it were. It labors for a time, perhaps, convulsively, to throw off its burden, and finally contracts upon itself and ceases to beat. Of course, life is terminated instantly. But while the causes of these sudden deaths are thus simple, there are great numbers of persons in imminent danger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies. The indigestion spoken of is not one of the ordinary forms of dyspepsia, so called. It is peculiar, and requires a peculiar treatment. The persons most liable to it are those of full habit, particularly elderly persons of full habit, good livers, sedentary people, who take not much exercise, while, perhaps, their mental labors are severe; those who eat their meals at irregular hours, &c.; all who are subject to exhausting secretions or discharges of any kind; also females suffering from any female complaint. Its symptoms usually are a feeling of great fullness at the stomach, with languor and dullness, particularly after eating even a moderate meal; sluggish circulation of the blood; often an unpleasant, dull, dead feeling in the left breast and side; sometimes severe pain, perhaps severe palpitation or fluttering, or a throbbing at the pit of the stomach; the tendency of blood to the head, sluggish condition of the bowels, &c. Sometimes the appetite is poor, sometimes even too good. Persons affected in this way are, oftener than they suppose, on the very verge of extreme danger. It is this class that are peculiarly liable to be attacked with paralysis and apoplexy. They should not permit the hazardous condition to continue a day. Among many cases of the character described which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very marked one of a prominent and well known gentleman of this City. Believing that a statement of the facts of his case may be of benefit to others, he has written me the following letter, with permission to make it public.

Letter from Hon. John Kelly, Member of Congress from New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been, may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart; at times I have had great distress in the region of the heart and left side, occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way; my digestion was very imperfect; I was nervous and despondent; was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distressing, and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies, as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit, I gave up all hopes of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to call upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve me. I am glad to inform you that his predictions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well nigh a miraculous effect upon my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health, and, by the aid of your remedies, and the help of a kind Providence, I hope finally to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been. Very truly yours,

JOHN KELLY, M. C.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patients and have the opportunity of a personal examination if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express, and conducting the treatment by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient, with all the symptoms. Address S. S. FITCH, M.D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—I desire to say that I will supply to invalids or others for 25 cents—the bare cost—my six lectures on the causes and cure of Consumption and the laws of life—a volume of 380 pages, 30 illustrations, bound in muslin—in which is developed the mode of both preventing and curing Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, as well as Heart Disease, which I have found to be entirely successful in my practice. If by mail, 15 cents additional must be inclosed to pay postage. Give address in full.

TO THE EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES.—We respectfully request your acceptance of a package of Wing's Farina Crackers. An article which contains in the same weight more healthful nourishment than anything else ever produced from wheat. They have within a comparatively short period of time become widely known, and are now in extensive use. In addition to the intrinsic excellence of these Crackers, which is the true foundation of their great popularity, we are convinced that much good has been accomplished by the different journals, through the medium of which they have been principally made known to the public. We take pleasure, therefore, in presenting to you a friendly token of acknowledgment of the great benefit derived from advertising in the *New-York Times*. Very respectfully,
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The editor of the *International Journal* says: We have the greatest faith in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Free from those narcotic ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this valuable medicine from personal knowledge of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use; and in several subsequent cases, where it has been administered in our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends as a certain remedy for incipient diseases of the lungs.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c.; Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$35
Extra large Mink Capes at	$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$75

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES.
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.

Large size, full shaped	$45@$50
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Extra size, very dark, rich shade	$70
Extra size, very best	$75@$80@$85

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
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BLACK AND BROWN
BEAVER CIRCULARS,
Full Size, $7, $8 and $10.
GEORGE BULPIN,
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FINE BLACK
PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
Full circular-shape treble sleeve,
$14, $16, $18.
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CLOSING SALE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Until 1st January.
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The encroachments of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company upon its passengers, for the last five or six months, are probably without a parallel in the history of railroads. Just at the time when they have completed their double track, and when assurances were to be realized of increased accommodations, the most short-sighted and besotted policy is inaugurated. We propose to classify their acts of oppression.

1. In July last the passenger depot was removed from Canal-street and Broadway to Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, subjecting the passengers to great inconvenience and perplexity, and the commuters to an additional tax of $30 per annum, who likewise were required to submit to the impudent espionage of a door-keeper stationed at the depôt.

2. Lately the special train to Portchester has been withdrawn, and thus all early communication with the City has been cut off.

The peculiar developments of bad faith and damage in the removal of this train are evident in the fact, that assurances had been given the inhabitants of Mount Vernon, that this Portchester train should be maintained at all hazards, and upon these assurances extensive improvements have been made, and many families induced to reside there who, but for them, would never have dreamt of the place.

3. On Monday last a new time-table went into operation, which excludes the 5½ o'clock, A. M., train from New-Haven.

This train has been run since the completion of the Road, and accommodates more commuters than any other. This last act of oppression has completely exhausted the patience of the commuters, and we learn that a movement is on foot to obtain redress. There is, under the present arrangement, but one train that enables business men to reach the lower party of the City before 10 o'clock, A. M. The broken faith and the parsimonious and contemptible arrangements of the Managers of this Road are without doubt depreciating property along its line to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. RUS.

Forcing up the Steamboats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This most extraordinary and arbitrary scheme has passed the Board of Aldermen and is now before the Councilmen's Committee on Wharves and Piers. We sincerely hope the Board of Councilmen will not concur with the Aldermen. The testimony taken before the Aldermen's Committee shows that nearly all the goods and freight brought down the Sound and North River are obliged to go to stores or vessels below Duane-street. Drive the steamers above Canal or Grand-streets, and the cartage of these goods would amount to much more, than the freight the steamers receive. The consequence would be, that if forced from their present docks, the steamers would be obliged to go to Jersey City. We understand our Jersey wharf-owners are anxiously watching the proceedings before the Common Council, and would, if the steamers should be forced away, give them every accommodation they desire for comparatively little rent. To this complexion matters will come at last, if our Common Council have the power to force the steamers from their present landing-places, and the ordinance now before the Councilmen should pass. But we are informed that able counsel are decidedly of the opinion that the Common Council have not the power to force them away as now proposed. If so, the effect of the ordinance already passed by one Board could only be to expose the Steamboat Companies to most protracted and vexatious litigation, without at all securing the object of the prime movers of this scheme. We are well assured that *in no event will the steamers go above Grand or Canal street.* The speculators, the dock and wharf owners there, may rest assured they will never get anything by their motion. We respectfully ask the Board of Councilmen to pause in this matter. Why should there be a violation of the rule that business should always be permitted to seek its own channels and its own sites? We had always supposed it *anti-democratic* to do violence to this rule.

COMMERCE.

Meeting for the Relief of the Poor of Boston —Hon. Edward Everett's Oration.

The oration of Mr. EVERETT, delivered in Boston on Tuesday evening, at a meeting for the benefit of the poor of that city, was an eloquent production. The *Courier* has the following notice:

"MR. EVERETT for an hour and three-quarters kept the audience in breathless and delighted attention. We cannot speak positively as to the length of the discourse, for one is always oblivious of the flight of time in listening to MR. EVERETT. He began by alluding to the present financial distress of the country, painted by a few vivid and energetic touches the changes which had reduced men of wealth to competence, and men of competence to poverty, and from this enforced the duty of charity and benevolence as pressing upon us all with more than common weight. He raised a general smile by saying that the large audience had already secured the object for which the discourse was prepared, and that every hearer at the close of it, whether he thought he had got his dollar's worth or not, would be consoled by thinking that the poor had got his dollar.

He then passed to a brief consideration of the well-known doctrines of MALTHUS, as to the impolicy of attempting to make public provision for the relief of poverty, quoting from the first edition of his work a sentence so cold and hard that public sentiment required him to modify it in the subsequent editions. MR. EVERETT earnestly maintained that these doctrines were untrue as well as inhuman; and laid down the proposition that want and suffering had a right to be relieved, and that even as a matter of contract and calculation, the sailor, for instance, who had brought on premature old age by toil and exposure at the rate of $18 a month, was entitled to demand half-pay at least when disabled.

But if it were the duty of the prosperous classes to relieve the necessities of their less-favored brethren, it was none the less their duty to be discriminating and judicious in their charities. It certainly was not proper to encourage street beggars by the giving of money, and it was always judicious to make careful inquiries before bestowing money upon unknown applicants. He illustrated this by an anecdote within his own experience, of a young man who applied to him for assistance on the ground—which was true—that he belonged to a highly-respectable family in another part of the country, and who, by means of a telegraph, was found out to be a wholly unworthy person, who had extracted from the indolent sympathy of the friends of his family, in Europe and America, a sum of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. He then gave some amusing instances of the tricks and impositions of practical beggars, and told a story of a lady who had been induced to visit a seeming house of mourning by the tearful entreaties of a child, found what appeared to be a dead body in a coffin, administered liberal relief, and, on going back for her purse, which she had left, found the dead man restored to life, and counting the money in the forgotten purse.

He drew some pictures of the tricks and devices of Italian beggars, and told with much humor how MR. COOPER, the novelist, at Sorento, by beginning with a simple mendicant, gradually swelled the ranks of his beneficiaries, till at the last day of his stay he was escorted by a battalion of 96—as ragged a regiment as has ever been seen since the days of FALSTAFF. He narrated instances in which the sympathy of the kind-hearted was appealed to by the help of borrowed children, giving an amusing account of a woman who had borrowed a child for a temporary purpose being obliged to keep it on account of the disappearance of the real or pretended mother who had lent it.

Begging and alms-giving in many parts of Europe were settled institutions, in which the amounts to be paid were regulated by usage and tradition. He illustrated this by one of the most splendid and brilliant passages in the whole discourse, describing the site of a famous shrine near Lyons, painting the magnificent panorama that could be seen from it, including the Swiss mountains and Mont Blanc, and contrasting the miserable gift of half a farthing, which each pilgrim was held to pay to every sturdy beggar that dogged his steps, with the magnificent profusion with which the gifts of nature were poured out all around.

The principle of active benevolence was the corner-stone of practical Christianity. In Greece and Rome there were no hospitals, no poor-houses, no retreats for the insane; nor were the great men of Greece and Rome ever commemorated for their philanthropy and benevolence. These Christian virtues, and the religious houses of the middle ages first organized them into efficient action. He paid a brief but earnest tribute to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, but said that the Sisters of Charity, an institution founded by St. Vincent de Paul, had been found on similar errands of mercy on the battle-fields of Europe for more than a century; and gave a most interesting account of the self-devotion of some of them in the war between TURENNE and CONDE, two hundred years ago. He alluded to the charitable foundations in England, which distribute bread and beer to wayfarers, and recited, with admirable effect the lines from GOLDSMITH'S "Deserted Village," describing the charities of the village pastor. He inforced the duty of Charity by the contrast, suggested by the day, between the New-England of the Pilgrims and the New-England of to-day—their struggles, privations and dangers, and our prosperity and plenty. He proceeded to tell an anecdote of a man who had been aided by charity in his youth, and when grown old and rich refused to contribute to the relief of poverty. He seemed to be speaking of some particular man, and the audience were intensely attentive when he asked them if they wished him to name the man—we fear some of them had muttered guesses and surmises—but by a very skillful and happy turn of rhetoric he declared that every one who, having the means, was not generous and charitable, was that man; because every one in the progress from helpless infancy to efficient manhood or womanhood had been the recipient of innumerable charities and kindnesses from parents, kindred and friends. He made a reverend allusion to the coming anniversary of our Saviour's birth, and closed with a vivid and thrilling enforcing of the scriptural promise, that "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The whole discourse was beautiful, impressive and graceful. There was more variety in the range of topics than is common in MR. EVERETT'S performances. He was sometimes playful and familiar, showing more than is usual with him that delicate sense of humor which his friends know to be one of his best gifts—and at other times he was earnest, pathetic and eloquent. There were many splendid pictures, and many magnificent bursts of declamation. It was delivered in his happiest style and his command over his audience was uninterrupted from beginning to end.

At the conclusion of MR. EVERETT'S address, the assembly arose and united in singing a hymn to the tune of "Dundee."

The Late Col. Paige.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Col. PAIGE was a graduate of Williams College, and bred to the Law. He commenced his profession in Schenectady, and remained here "until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he applied for a commission in the U. S. Army;" and his friend, Hon. Judge SANDERS, then a boy, well remembers the enthusiastic cheers bestowed upon Captain PAIGE and his company as they marched through the streets of Schenectady and the adjoining village of Scotia, on their way to Sackett's Harbor. Col. PAIGE continued through the whole of the war, and earned for himself a distinguished reputation as a soldier. He was at the taking of Fort George, the battles of Christler's Fields and Forty Mile Creek, and other smaller engagements. He acted frequently as Judge Advocate, and was aid to Gen. COVINGTON, and afterwards to Gen. WILKINSON, who, when the war was over, was desirous to take him with him to the South, as one of the members of his staff. Col. PAIGE, however, all opportunity of immediate active duty being over, preferred to return to the Law, and recommenced his profession in Schenectady, where he remained until 1823, when he was made Clerk of the Supreme Court, and followed his father-in-law, Gov. YATES, to Albany. He was afterwards appointed one of the Regents of the University; was, in 1844, Elector of President and Vice-President; and subsequently Mayor of the city of Albany. In 1849, he removed to Gilboa, in Schoharie County, where his parents had formerly resided. In the Summer of 1856, his health declining, he became anxious to return once more to our good old city, the scene of many early and happy associations, and now the dwelling place of his nearest relations, as well as of some of his early friends. He removed here in the Autumn of that year; and it is gratifying to those who loved him to remember how happy his last days were made by a residence among us.

In the freshness of our sorrow, words seem but poorly to speak the worth of this beloved friend of our early years. Yet he was such a man as a genuine painter of the human heart would delight to describe, for his character was marked by powerful contrasts. He possessed great strength, mental and physical, yet great gentleness; stern resolution, but tempered by an almost feminine tenderness; and a nature lofty and chivalric in its aspirations, yet most unassuming. Benevolence and disinterestedness were his prominent traits, and like the last rays of a Summer's sun, tinged all the rest with brightness. He had held many posts of distinction and profit, and had had opportunities for worldly advancement far beyond those of ordinary men; but he was ambitious neither of honors nor of riches, and found his best happiness in promoting the happiness of others. He was a man of few words and no professions, yet no one had warmer or more numerous friends; and his chief delight was to assemble them around him in his hospitable home. His life was for the most part a happy one, and he died without an enemy in the world. Time sweeps away rapidly the traces of the selfish and the worldly, but the path of the good man is long "freshly remembered"—and pleasant and grateful, and deeply cherished will be in our hearts, the memories of this high-hearted, Christian gentleman.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 15, 1857.

The Overland Mail Routes—Mr. Meriam's Letter to the Postmaster-General.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.,
Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest your remarks in reference to the climate of the country crossed by the several proposed mail routes from the Atlantic States to California. The plan you have adopted of taking the *maximum* and *minimum* temperatures, instead of the mean temperatures, is the true plan of arriving at correct results. I have for many years been engaged in making *hourly* observations, night and day. By these I am enabled to determine the length or duration of cold terms, by counting the hours forward from that on which it falls below the freezing point, or below zero, to that on which it rose above the freezing point, or above zero, as the case may be. It is the greater or lesser duration of cold terms that is the great desideratum in rightly understanding the climate. On the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee the temperature in Winter frequently falls below zero; but the intense cold does not continue many days.

My meteorological records embrace a variety of climates on the earth's surface, giving for the highest observed temperature, in the shade and wind, one hundred and thirty (130) degrees *above zero* to sixty-five (65) below that line; making the amount of the two extremes a difference of one hundred and ninety-six (196) degrees. The extreme heat was as unpleasant to endure as the extreme cold. There are districts of country where no snow falls, although in a cold atmosphere; and there are districts in mild climates on which snow occasionally falls of great depth. Within a few years some of the Western railroads have suffered more from deep snows than the most Northern. The most Northern climates have not the most snow.

Since the commencement of the present century, the waters of some of the western rivers rise higher than during the last half of the last century. I have been induced to believe, from the examinations I have made, that the clearing away the forests of the Great West has allowed the rain from the clouds to reach the ground more uninterruptedly, and to run off more rapidly, and thus raise the rivers more rapidly and more extensively than when the foliage of the trees intercepted the rain in its fall, and retained a portion of it for some hours.

Our meteorological records cover a period of sixty-nine consecutive years, probably the most extensive in existence. Some of these observations were made on the summit of high mountains, in deep caverns, on extensive plains, on the ocean, on the shores of the great lakes, on the banks of rivers, &c., &c.; presenting facts of great interest to the searcher after truth as it is in nature.

Yours, respectfully, E. MERIAM.

Hon. A. V. BROWN, Postmaster-General.

Gen. Wool's Reply to Jefferson Davis.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1857.

I have received a copy of the *Day Book* containing a letter signed JEFFERSON DAVIS, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1857, being in reply to my letter of the 27th November, 1857, to the *Flag of the Union*, Jackson, Miss.

If JEFFERSON DAVIS were not a Senator of the United States, I would not notice his letter, in which he freely uses language no less degrading to the perpetrator than to the distinguished body of which he is a member. His letter contains assertions against me without the shadow of a foundation to sustain them. He has not controverted, because he could not, the facts presented against him in my letter to the *Flag of the Union*. He there stands convicted of conduct characteristic of the man, deceit, cunning and falsehood. Yet he would present himself as worthy to be ranked among gentlemen, or men of honor.

If he had possessed a spark of the chivalrous spirit of either, when he discovered that I had impugned his honor, or that I had "imputed" to him a "contemptible dereliction" of duty, as he pretends I did in my letter to the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, instead of seeking redress in Billingsgate language through the Press, as in his letter to the editors of the Jackson *Mississippian*, he would have sought it in the mode "recognized among gentlemen." Senator DAVIS will writhe in vain under his "palpable and pitiable falsehood"—that he, Secretary of War, "made efforts to transmit to my headquarters the sword voted to me by Congress"—it will, like the shirt of Nessus, adhere to him as long as his name is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In asserting that I covertly slandered him through the newspapers and in official correspondence with the Secretary of War, he judged of me by himself. The Senator may rest assured that I have in no respect followed his example, and have played no false, covert or deceptive game against him or any one else. That, as Secretary of War, he falsely and covertly slandered me through the newspapers and in his official correspondence, the files of the Washington *Union* and of the War Office will abundantly prove.

JOHN E. WOOL.

The Connecticut Mystery.

From the Hartford Courant.

A letter from Cromwell says that young SAGE has been working on a farm all Summer at $10 per month and board, about forty miles from Cromwell, and when found was teaching school in New-Jersey, passing under the name of ROGERS. The morning before he left home, he says, he had some words with NUGENT'S daughter at the barn, and knocked her down; that she called for help, and her mother coming to the barn he served her in the same way. NUGENT then appeared and threatened a lawsuit for violence to his daughter. NUGENT has before told the same story which SAGE now tells. The only witness against NUGENT, BENSON the sailor, says now that he saw no one murdered, and that his object was to obtain the reward of £300. This vagabond liar, who swore to so much that was true, deserves to be hung as high as Haman, but will probably spend his life in the State Prison, in return for his foul and wanton attempt to hang NUGENT, by perjury. It is said that young SAGE has been sent for, and will soon make his appearance in Cromwell.

COLONEL WYNKOOP'S DEATH.—The Philadelphia *News* says: "We regret to learn that Mrs. Colonel WYNKOOP has been dangerously ill since the sudden death of her husband. Her naturally delicate constitution has given away under the terrible shock she has experienced, and the constant and undivided attention of her family in Pottsville is required to sustain her. It appears that the Colonel, at the time of the fatal accident, was endeavoring to procure a few pheasants for his invalid wife, and as his hired man was walking behind him, the trigger was caught by a twig and the gun exploded.

The American Mission to China.

[illegible]

Letters have been received from Hon. W. B. REED, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for China, dated at Cape Town, Sept. 16. The good ship *Minnesota*, arrived at that point on the 7th day of September, Mr. REED and his suite all well. By a letter received by us yesterday, we learn that while the frigate is a fine sailer, her engines have not performed as satisfactorily as was expected. Mr. REED has no doubt reached his destination before this time, and is engaged in the discharge of his functions. Should he fail, of which we have no fear, it will not be for lack of devotion to the interests of his country, and of eminent fitness for the important duties of his office.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BANKS—NEW ELECTION ORDERED.—The resignation of Hon. N. P. BANKS of his seat as a member of Congress from the Seventh District of this State, was received at the State-House on Tuesday. The Governor has ordered a new election to fill the vacancy on Thursday, the 7th day of January next. A number of names have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the office; among others, Messrs. ABBOTT, of Danvers, H. K. OLIVER, of Lawrence, ISAAC F. SHEPARD and BRASTOW, of Somerville, GOOCH, of Melrose; USHER, of Medford; PIERPONT, of Medford; HUTCHINS, of Charlestown; and MORTON, of Andover. The friends of Mr. OLIVER have published a letter which they have obtained from him, in which he states that he voted for Col. FREMONT at the last Presidential election, and for Mr. BANKS for Governor. He also states that the Philadelphia Republican Platform meets his approval.

The Democrats, we hear, before the appearance of this letter, talked of putting up Mr. OLIVER as a Union candidate.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Postmaster at Remsen, Oneida County, Obadiah J. Owen, has absconded. He has been engaged in heavy butter speculations, and is largely in debt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Orphan's Home** of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be celebrated in Calvary Church, in this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, the service beginning at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church. A collection will be made for the Home. The orphans will be present and take part in the exercises.

☞ **Dedication.**—The new chapel of the late Mulberry-st. congregation, erected on the corner of 33d-st. and 4th-av., will be dedicated on SUNDAY, the 27th inst. The services will be conducted by Bishop JANES, who will preach in the morning; Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., in the afternoon; Rev. J. HOLDICH in the evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M.

☞ **Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st.**—Three services TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Dec. 27. The Pastor, Rev. JOS. SANDERSON, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. WIGGINS at 3½ P. M., and Rev. S. J. PRIME at 7½ in the evening. A collection will be taken up at each service in aid of the funds of the Church. The public are cordially invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Vinton** has consented to repeat his sermon on the *Religious Aspect of Europe* at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING the 27th. Services at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday School Anniversary of St. John's will be held on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. Macmenamy,** D. D., and Missionary friends will hold D. V.) their next public conference on the *Errors of Romanism*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 1½ o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are invited.

☞ **Have the Principles of Christianity** been of more good than evil to society? This question will be examined in a lecture and discussion at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. "The People's Meeting," to investigate the labor question, assembles at 3 P. M., in the same Hall.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery**—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c. Lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler** will deliver on SABBATH EVENING, (by request of the Young Men's Christian Association) his sermon on *Jesus at the Wedding*. The services will be held in Rev. Mr. Ganse's Reformed Dutch Church, 23d-st. near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **He Comes! He Comes, in Glory!** and His Herald will proclaim the great truths of the Judgment Dispensation TO-MORROW EVENING, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. The public respectfully invited.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to Preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Musical Academy No. 2-8 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., at 7 in the Evening—*On the Second Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will preach in the Northwest Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. GANSE'S), 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. SUBJECT—*Jesus at the Wedding.*

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The second discourse in the series to young men *On the Development and Results of Character*, will be presented by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **John-st. First M. E. Church. John-st.**—Preaching next Sabbath MORNING and EVENING, Dec. 27, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th av. and 21st-st.—Monthly evening service. SABBATH, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, will deliver a discourse, by request, on the subject of *Sacred Music.*

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. WILLIAM GROOM, Jr., of Broadalbin, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **The Rev. I. S. Kalloch,** Pastor of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston, will preach in the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, on SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hutton,** of New-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THALBERG'S
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success and duration of popularity, is about to depart on an extended tour through the South and South America, whence he will embark for Europe to return to his family.

Mr. Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but desirous of not interfering with the now so brilliant prospects of the opera, he has renounced the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music

THREE TIMES ON OPERA NIGHTS.

Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entirely revolutionized piano playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music.

Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous coöperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one.

The first of
MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES
will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 28,
jointly with
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
when Bellini's celebrated Opera of
I PURITANI
will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season, with
MADAME LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER and
CARL FORMES,
in his celebrated rôle of Georgio.
THE GRAND FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
In honor of Mr. THALBERG,
who on this occasion will make his positively last appearance before the public of New York, prior to his departure for Europe,) will take place on Saturday, January 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

FORMES AS PLUMKETT THIS EVENING IN MARTHA.
GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.
Flotow's celebrated Opera of
MARTHA.
THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.
Mme. LA GRANGE. Mme. BERKEL.
CARL FORMES.
PIKANESER. LEHMANN.
TERESA ROLLA. PAUL BRILLANT.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of MEASURE FOR MEASURE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock.
On MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, she will read ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, which will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.
THIS DAY, (Saturday), Dec. 26.
OPERA and BALLET.
Second and last night of
MARTHA
(Expressly composed for Carl Formes.)
Mad. De La Grange as Madame MARTHA.
Carl Formes in his great rôle of PLUMKETT.
Mad Von Berkel. Pikaneser. Lehmann.
During the Fair at Richmond a Grand Pas Styrien by Mlle. ROLLA and PAUL BRILLANT.
SIX DANSEUSES FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,
supported by the entire Corps de Ballet.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, Dec. 24, when only the $1 50 reserved seats will be sold. On Saturday will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.
First and only night of the entire Opera of
I PURITANI.
Being the first essentially Italian Opera in which
CARL FORMES
Will appear. On the same evening,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
(Prior to his departure for Europe)
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
Who will appear between the acts of the Opera and play two of his most admired compositions.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS
Will appear on the same evening.
The new Prima Donna,
Madame ANNA CARADORI,
from the Italian and German Opera in London, will make her first
APPEARANCE IN OPERA
during the next week. Due notice will be given.

MARTHA—THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.
Flotow's celebrated Opera of
MARTHA
THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.
Mme. LA GRANGE. Mme. BERKEL.
CARL FORMES.
PIKANESER. LEHMANN.
TERESA ROLLA. PAUL BRILLANT.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARTHA.
GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.
Flotow's celebrated Opera of
MARTHA
THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.
Mme LA GRANGE. Mme. BERKEL.
CARL FORMES.
PIKANESER. LEHMANN.
TERESA ROLLA. PAUL BRILLANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
THALBERG'S LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
jointly with
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
when Bellini's celebrated Opera of
I PURITANI
will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season with
MADAME LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER and
CARL FORMES,
In his celebrated rôle of Georgio.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND TESTIMONIAL
In honor of
MR. THALBERG,
On the occasion of his
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Before the public of New-York,
Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The public are respectfully informed that great preparations are being made for the production of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
and of
CARL FORMES.
The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, numbering over
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
Full particulars will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 26
TWO GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHRISTMAS PIECE,
received on Christmas night with peals of laughter, and in order to give young and old the same enjoyment, this great production will be performed in the Afternoon and Evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
All the RAVELS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime,
THE MILLINERS.
Pernod.......................Gabriel Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The new grand Christmas piece,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
ANTOINE and JEROME in the principal characters.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 7½.
Gabriel Ravel as Master Tricks in
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Marietta Zanfretta in male and female costume on the
TIGHT ROPE.
The new grand Christmas piece,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Antoine as........................The Clown
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.......................Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.......................J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26,
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
Seventh appearance of the old New-York favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, since their return from Philadelphia. Entire Troupe in a new style of Ethiopeanism.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit — 12 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German
Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of MUSHA PUG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1857.
The performance will commence with
THE PROPHETESS.
Followed by BOREAS.
After which, YANKEE HEIRESS.
The performance to conclude with
PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock. An entirely new version of the grand legendary scenic and musical spectacle in five acts, interspersed with songs, duets, choruses, dances, combats, processions, &c., entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. For which several new scenes of the most elaborately elegant descriptions have been executed, &c. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.
ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
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BOARDING.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMIly, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to get board in a private family, two nights during the week. Any one who has such accommodations may address, stating terms, BADDAM, *Times* Office.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1856, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,128, DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick City Land Company, in the name of NATHANIEL BINNS, of New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will be rewarded on returning it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND INSTANT, at the Academy of Music, a GOLD BRACELET. The finder would confer a favor and be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 109 Water-st., up stairs, back office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

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NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
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Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired. This line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH ROCK Chapter No. 91 O. U. A. are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter room on SATURDAY MORNING the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, in regalia, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late and esteemed brother, STEPHEN DECATUR CHADWICK. Members of all other Chapters are particularly requested to join with us on the occasion. A. H. HAMBLIN, Sachem.
GEORGE BYRON DORIS, C. of the C.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 2?? and 5?? Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts. Every department of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house. Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most [illegible] seeker.

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Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
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AT
REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
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Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his stock of
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At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $80
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Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$55,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $60
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $35
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

Also Ladies' ear-rings, pins and bracelets; finger-rings with sets; diamond rings; seal-rings; plain and chased gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold guard chains; chatelaine chains, fob and vest chains; guard keys; fob keys and seals; studs, sleeve buttons, gold spectacles and eye glasses, gold pens, and pencils, gold thimbles, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver napkin rings, portemonnaies, fruit knives, at full THIRTY PER CENT. below the usual retail prices.
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Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
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TO MEET THE CRISIS.
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE.
Offers at RETAIL
His immense stock of
USEFUL,
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ORNAMENTAL
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imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

HOLIDAYS.
The old-established Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, RIDLEY & CO. offer for sale a large assortment of Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., a pure article, superior in quality to any manufactured in this City. Cornets, Cornucopias, &c., of every variety, suitable for the Holidays.
RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts.,
Two blocks west of Broadway,
Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
C. F. NEWTON, (successor to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturer, would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with his superior GOLD PENS, which are now being issued from his factory—being of entire new patterns, and appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED.
No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

THOSE $4 CASES OF ASSORTED LIQUORS for the Holidays—4 bottles Brandy, two bottles Champagne, Madeira Wine, Gin and Whisky, Champagne at $7 per basket, panic prices, delivered free to any part of the City and vicinity.
MARTIN CARROLL, No. 107 Water-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FRUIT CAKE, EXTRA quality, ornamented, 38 cents per pound. Also, for this season only, an excellent article of Fruit Cake, 25 cents per pound, plain; 28 cents, ornamented. A full assortment of all other kinds of Cake suitable for the Holidays. Those intending to purchase will please call as early as possible. D. P. BURDGE, corner 3d-av. and 15th-st.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., NO. 4 CHATHAM-SQUARE—invite the attention of the public to their fine assortment of tea-trays just imported; also, their rich plated ware, knives and forks, pocket cutlery, skates, boys' sleighs, and numerous other articles suitable for the holidays.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW STEREOSCOPES and Slides at the London Stereoscopic Company's Depôt, No. 239 Broadway? If not, go at once and purchase a set for yourself and another, as a present for your friend.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
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1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

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The book abounds with sage counsels to the physician, and is full of important instruction to those not of the profession.
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We are quite sure that the work will be a welcome addition to professional libraries in Great Britain as well as America.

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The are all of a high moral tone, humorous, various and instructive.
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MORRIS AND WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL.—The first number of this interesting popular weekly family newspaper, with new type, new features, and new attractions, will be issued Jan. 2, 1858. Terms $2 a year, in advance. Office No. 107 Fulton-st. Now is the time to subscribe.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, laces, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th-st.; will go a short distance to the country

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 229 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No 88 15th st, corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROTESTANT girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference. in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 349 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

HARD TIMES, LADIES.—SAVE YOUR money and your life, and have a beautiful light at a cost of one cent per three hours. All kinds of lamps altered to burn Kerosene Oil, (which is perfectly non-explosive,) at No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A CHOICE FARM, OF 900 ACRES, on the Sound, 30 miles from New-York. Apply to C. T. CATLIN, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PIANOS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—A 6¾-octave Æolian Piano, but little used, for $225. New Pianos at lower prices than before offered this season. Fifteen second-hand Pianos for $150, $125, $100, $75, $50 and $25. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d.av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FIVE NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCTAVE piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold 10 per cent. below cost for cash, and warranted in every respect. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE.—MUST BE SOLD before the 1st of Janaury. Handsomely carved, seven octaves, worth $450 for $200; 6½-octaves, $160; 6¼-octaves, $135; second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, to let on hire.
P. LYNCH,
No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN FIRST CLASS pianos, from the richest to the plainest styles, all of which will be warranted to be unsurpassed. JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date.
JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Janury next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¼ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 25th inst.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore,
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858,
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board.
J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857. }
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to receive deposits of gold coin, to the extent of $3,000,000, from parties who are desirous of obtaining Treasury notes for such deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in sums not exceeding half a million dollars to any one person or institution.

Certificates of such deposits, as having been made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in exchange for Treasury notes, will be given. Upon the receipt of such certificates at the Treasury Department, at Washington, from the parties to whom they are issued, Treasury notes will be forwarded for corresponding amounts, bearing date, and carrying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the day of such deposit, payable to the depositor or order, in denominations of $1,000, $500, or $100, at the option of the depositor. As soon as the necessary arrangements for their issue can be made, which will be on or about Jan 15 next.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 199—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 231, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 88—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 108, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$130
Second Cabin Passage..75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$110
Second Cabin Passage..60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75 From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..................$130 | Second Cabin..................$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..................$80 | Second Cabin..................$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star. Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel. Saty, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier*, and *Morning Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND Bonds, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Comprising $32,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac, La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH. Sec.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE PARK Bank will redeem the bills of the Pahquioque Bank, of Danbury, Conn., at par. C. A. MACY, Cashier.
DEC. 23, 1857.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad dépôt. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 160 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT located 3-story and basement house, two doors from Madison-av.; price $8,500; rent to a small family $800. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $5,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¾ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This old standard medicine, the original and genuine article, continues to be the popular remedy for purifying the blood, for the cure of scrofula, and all ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands during the last seventeen years, in cases of scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the enviable reputation it has acquired.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DOCTOR COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., may be consulted on Diseases requiring secrecy. From a practice of 26 years devoted to the treatment of the above specialty, he is enabled to cure with certainty, no matter how aggravated by maltreatment the case may be. N. B.—Dr. C. would remark that he is one of the few qualified Physicians practicing as above, in this City, and only one having a Diploma from the New-York University, which may be seen in his office.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steam ship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LLAMAS.—42 OF THESE ANIMALS, IMPORTED from Peru, *via* Panama, are now for sale in the Crystal Palace, where applications can be made to W. B. LEONARD, Esq., Secretary of the American Institute. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC LOHMANN, No. 142 Front-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY K. QUINAN AND RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sums as follows, viz.: One thousand dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of February, 1857; eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the sixth day of October, 1857; and eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the ninth day of October, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York Oct. —, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
d19-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 25th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
d5-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d5law10wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL against CHARLES W. BORUP, ALEXANDER FAIRBAULT, CHARLES H. OAKES and N. J. DANA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1857.—Dated, New-York Nov. 27, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n28-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC against BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1857.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n21-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH, STEWART E. CLARK, } Executors.
s19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
GEORGE B. OVER, LEVI HART, } Executors.
o24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*
DIEDRICH STRUSE, CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
d12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 33 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$10.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will have two private desks vacated next week by students going into business, which may be secured this day at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms, $25. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 9 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

KEY WEST.

Character of the Country—Occupations of the People—Miscellaneous.

From a Private Letter.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

You say in your last letter, "How little is actually known at the North about Key West, its business, inhabitants and, more especially, of its climate." The impression prevalent among those who have never been here seems to be that it is a sand bank in mid-ocean, barren and dreary, inhabited by men who are but little better than pirates, who follow wrecking for a living and piracy for a pastime.

I propose to jot down for your benefit, and the good of "suffering humanity" generally, what impressions I have formed of the place and "natives," after a residence here of nearly two months, in which time, if a person does not keep his eyes shut, a tolerably fair idea can be formed of a place so easily explored as this island.

Key West is about four miles long from N. E. to S. W., with an average width of about three-quarters of a mile. The foundation of the island is a species of limestone, overlaid by pulverized coral, resembling white sand. The island is covered with a thick growth of bushes, plentifully interspersed with the prickly pear and wild tobacco, while in the city are found cocoanut, pineapple, chaffarel, tamarind and many other beautiful trees. In the gardens, many of which are very beautiful, you may pluck oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, bananas, grapes, guavas, figs, almonds, and almost every specimen of tropical fruit, while the most brilliant flowers gladden the eye and spread their grateful perfume on the air. The splendid cocoanut tree waves its feather-like branches, the rustling of which, when agitated by the wind, sounded so like rain that the night of my landing here, hearing the noise, I arose, half asleep, to close the window, and was only undeceived by finding the moon shining brightly and one of these trees nodding against the side of the house. Key West is *not* mountainous, the highest point being about fifteen feet above the level of the sea, and some parts are considerably below the level, especially towards the northeast extremity, where are situated large ponds for the manufacture of salt, sixty thousand bushels of which article are stored here at the present time.

The city of Key West is situated upon the southwest portion of the Island—is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants, the whole population of the Key amounting to about 3,500, all of whom of course obtain their livelihood either directly or indirectly by wrecking, as that is the only business which brings any capital to the Island, nothing being produced here for export with the exception of salt and Sisal hemp, and these are only manufactured by one person. There are several large stores here for the sale of all kinds of merchandise, and some very extensive ship-chandleries. Shipbuilding is carried on to quite a considerable extent; a ship of over a thousand tons burden (the *S. R. Mallory*) having been launched during the past Summer. She was built by a man who had never seen a ship built in his life, and I am informed by those who saw her, is a triumph of naval architecture. Two beautiful schooners have been launched since I arrived. We have four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic, all of which are well attended, as are also the schools, several of which are to be found here.

And now as to that horrid bugbear, which has frightened so many, myself among the number. The prevalent and general opinion is that the wreckers are a parcel of lawless, piratical scoundrels who will allow nothing, not even human life, to stand between them and their booty. Why, how often have I heard and read of their cutting off fingers for valuable rings, or drawing a knife across a man's throat, if he objected to their relieving him of his property. But how different is the reality to this long-swallowed romance.

Suppose a ship in transit from New-Orleans to Liverpool, through erroneous reckoning or bad weather, gets upon any of the reefs or keys which are so numerous between here and the coast of Florida. The wreckers, whose vessels are cruising about, find her, repair damages as far as possible, and carry her into Key West. If she be too badly hurt to get off, they take out as much cargo as they can, strip her and take their load, and the passengers or crew in here, where everything is placed in charge of the United States Marshal and the agent of the Board of Underwriters. The cargo if damaged is sold at auction, and proceeds (after deducting salvage) distributed among the several offices in which the vessel is insured. The amount of salvage to which the wreckers are entitled for their services, is decided by a United States Judge of Admiralty, who is always here, and before whom all cases must be adjudicated. This salvage is divided *pro rata* among the wrecking vessels according to tonnage and number of crew.

If, instead of being cast away, a ship should be disabled by losing masts, &c., she simply pays those who pilot or tow her into port, and this amount is also decided by the Judge, unless the parties arrange matters between themselves without submitting it to adjudication.

These wreckers, who are generally orderly, well-disposed people, live here with their families, and are as quiet, honest and hospitable as the same number of farmers would be. They are mostly natives of the Bahamas, and of English descent. In fact, the majority of the inhabitants are Bahamians or "Conchs" as they are christened here.

But the climate here is the great point of interest to strangers, as those who visit here generally come for health.

It is now near the middle of December, and the weather is as warm as we generally find it at the North in midsummer. The prevailing wind here is the north-east, although it is continually changing about from one point of the compass to another. Sometimes the wind is south, when it is very hot and sultry. In the Summer this south wind is regarded as unhealthy. The "northers" that visit this neighborhood during the Winter months, are frequently cold enough to require fires, but they occur but seldom—perhaps half a dozen times during the Winter. Since our arrival the wind has blown from the north frequently, but never cold or hard enough to be dignified by the name of a regular "norther." The last blow we had from that direction was about two weeks ago, and lasted three days. If it had been blowing in from the open sea, it would doubtless have been grand; but as the water in that direction was pretty well filled up with small islands, scattered about, the roll of the sea, consequent upon a heavy wind, is pretty well cut to pieces. Should a gale blow from the southward, across the Gulf of Mexico, it would doubtless kick up "quite a bobbery."

For persons affected with pulmonary or bronchial complaints, this is *the* place. I have seen those here who came out to die, so ill were they, who are now as hearty and robust as I am, and that is *very* healthy. I get no commission from any hotel-keepers for this puff, as there are no hotels there, but very good accommodations can be found in many private families, and, moreover, the society here is very good; indeed, there are very many agreeable and pleasant folks, and all one requires is to make up his mind that he will have a good time, and he *will* have it.

There is a well-conducted newspaper published here, called *The Key of the Gulf.* From the appearance of the advertising columns, I should think it was well supported.

The people here have to rely upon themselves for their amusements. Hence there is much sociality among the residents, who appear to be affected with fewer petty jealousies than I have seen in some other small communities.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* was here a few days since, on her return from the telegraph-laying operation. Capt. SANDS and his officers were very polite to the inhabitants of the Key, and we had the pleasure of enjoying their hospitalities on board their noble ship.

A dramatic association has been recently formed, and during the coming season it is expected that there will be amateur performances which will be perfectly "stunning." WM.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Tabernacle Church—Laying the Corner-stone.

The corner-stone of the new Church, in course of erection for the worshippers at the late Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Thirty-Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, was laid yesterday in the presence of some hundreds of spectators, many of whom were ladies. The exercises commenced with an invocation by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, after which the One Hundred-and-Seventeenth Psalm, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung by the audience. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER than read a selection of verses from the Scriptures, commencing with "But will God dwell upon Earth? Behold the heaven of heavens will not contain him; how much less the house that I have builded."

The first address was delivered by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn. Allow me (he said) my Christian friends to remind you that in the laying of this corner-stone, we do not profess to be laying anything new. The corner-stone on which this Church, and all Evangelical Churches are founded, has long since been laid in Zion, elect and precious, the corner-stone of a spiritual society, of which every stone is a living soul. The Church, the foundation of which was now to be laid, professed a unity of faith and brotherhood with all churches of apostolic origin, with the Evangelical Churches of this country, with the Church of Holland, and the Church of England, except that portion of the latter which had verified the objections made to it by the Puritan fathers, that it was not wholly Protestant, by reuniting itself in spirit with the persecuting Church. But with the fathers of the Evangelical Churches of New-England and Old England, they were present to-day, to build up what the Puritans had founded, thanking God for this difference, that whereas the Puritan fathers founded the American Church of Christ under wintry skies, and among savage enemies, they to-day were among consenting brethren.

Although they were laying the corner-stone of the new edifice, it was still an old Church, if anything could be called old in this young City. The Tabernacle was the mother of churches. You have not, continued the reverend gentleman, left the honors of maternity behind you among the ruins of Broadway, but have brought them all hither. You have been proud of the old Tabernacle, where convocations of Christians have been held annually for many years. He (the speaker) knew not what convocations of the servants of God would assemble in this new building, but if they were destined to see no repetitions of such scenes as the old Tabernacle had witnessed, they might remember what happened, after the destruction of the first Temple at Jerusalem when the second temple was built, and the old men lifted up their hands and wept for the magnificence of the first temple; that into that second temple did the Lord Jesus enter. So around the communion table of this second Tabernacle he trusted that generations of Christians might gather, and that the Saviour would always be in the midst of them. The memory of the old building, it was true, could not forsake them. Eloquent voices and the doxologies of assembled thousands still lingered, in imagination, about its aisles. And as that had been demolished, so, in its turn, would the building, the corner-stone of which they had now assembled to lay. But after what a history? That indeed they could not tell, nor what change would come after it, any more than the Manhattan Indian of two hundred years ago, could have told what the New-York of to-day would have been like. But whatever work they laid on that tried Corner Stone, the Author of their Salvation, would never be taken down, but that at his second coming the Tabernacle Church, as a glorified body, would pass into the true and glorious Church, which is not made with hands, but is eternal in the heavens.

At the conclusion of Dr. BUDDINGTON's address, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE offered prayer. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then proceeded to lay the corner-stone. Before the box containing the relics was lowered into the excavation in the stone prepared to receive it, Dr. THOMPSON said:

Less than 20 years have elapsed since the old Tabernacle was built. To-day we stand nearly three miles from that demolished structure, and here we trust to stand for ten times twenty years to come. We take our place here in a part of the city comparatively unoccupied. We come in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, towards all sects of Evangelical Christians around us,—a spirit which is cordially reciprocated by them. We shall not attempt to reproduce the old Tabernacle, either in size or form. This building, when finished, will seat 1,800 persons; and as other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, (Jesus Christ,) we deposit in this stone a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, and our articles of faith on an evangelical Church. The box, which will be lowered into the stone, contains also, among other documents, a copy of the American Congregational Year Book for 1857; the Annual Reports of the Bible Society, the Home Missionary Society, of the American Board of Missions, of the American and New-York City Tract Societies, of the Sunday School Union, of the Mercantile Library Association, and a copy of the last weeks' issue of the following religious newspapers: the *Independent, Evangelist, Observer, Protestant Churchman, Examiner, Recorder, Intelligencer* and *Christian Advocate.* Also copies of the following daily secular newspapers: *Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Sun,* with a written historical sketch of the Tabernacle Church, and a copper-plate bearing the date of its establishment in 1840, of its removal to this spot in 1857, with the names of the officers of the Church and Society.

Dr. THOMPSON also stated with becoming modesty, that those having charge of the contents of the box, had thought fit therein to deposit an engraved portrait of himself, the present pastor, which he said was a complimentary method of laying him aside before his time, with a remote prospect of his seeing light again in some distant generation.

The top or covering-stone was then lowered to its place, and firmly cemented over the corner-stone, and Dr. THOMPSON having struck it with a mallet, was presented by the architect with a silver trowel, with ivory handle, on which the following was engraved:

LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect.
MARCUS EIDLITZ, Mason.
THOMAS WILSON, Carpenter.
TO
Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D.

With this trowel, which was quite an elegant affair, Mr. THOMPSON tapped the stone, and the 118th Psalm, "Behold the sure foundation stone," was sung by the spectators.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was announced to take part in the proceedings, not being present, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, delivered a brief address, after which Dr. THOMPSON, in a few words, described the plan of the new edifice, which would be, when finished, 180 feet long by 88 wide; and would contain a lecture-room, a Sabbath school-room, a social class and a Bible class-room, also a pastor's private room and library. The lecture-room would probably be ready for use by April next, and the whole building, he trusted, would be opened for worship, by next Thanksgiving Day.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, and a Doxology sung, the assembly dispersed.

The Expenses of the City Inspector's Department.

The City Inspector has, in compliance with the requirements of the ordinances, submitted the following statement of the estimated expenditures of this Department, necessary for the year 1858:

"City Inspector's Department..........$11,875

This amount is an increase on the amount of appropriation for 1857, to explain which, it is proper to observe, that additional duties imposed by the new charter, and the better regulation of "Slaughter-houses," as provided by ordinance of the Common Council, has demanded additional labor in the Department, and caused a deficiency for the present year of about "two thousand dollars," which it is requisite shall be included in the deficiencies of the year. The contract entered into by this Department at the commencement of my official term, for the removal of dead animals, blood, offal and other matter deleterious to the public health, whereby it was agreed to pay the Corporation $4,000; and to perform this service, instead of costing the City, as formerly, $60,000 to $70,000 per annum, shows a favorable comparison of this estimate with past years, the appropriations since 1852, having been—

1852	$50,000	1855	$30,000
1853	82,275	1856	8,315
1854	75,500	1857	8,950

The increase for 1858, being in part necessary to protect the contractor in receiving that which has thus become a material of value, and the removal of which, not only affects the preservation of the public health, but affords to the Corporation a source of revenue.

"Cleaning streets and pay of Street Inspectors," &c., $280,000.

To every class of our citizens, the obtainment of "clean streets" is an object of the highest importance, and, at various times, it has been sought to have the work performed properly and with economy, by awarding its execution by contract; all of which attempts have hitherto failed of success; the amount expended in past years having been—

1852	$288,924 63	1855	278,262 42
1853	289,625 97	1856	396,251 73
1854	313,186 47		

During part of this time the work has been by contract, at other times by days' work under the appropriate department. When the work has been performed by days' work, from the above accounts, the receipts arising by the sale of manure, &c., should be deducted to afford a just comparison, as when done by contract, the proceeds of the manure sales accrue to the benefit of the contractors. Since May last this work has been under the direction of this department, and managed, as it has been, with strict economy, the results form the basis of the estimate made above.

Compared with the above statement of expenses for years past, it would seem to be a low estimate—perhaps too low to secure the performance of the work; but, as in my judgment, there will be a deficiency not exceeding..........$30,000
Over the appropriation..........250,000

made for this work for the year 1857; I am, therefore, encouraged to believe that the service can be rendered for the amount mentioned.

The deficiency mentioned will require to be included in the deficiencies of the year.

Several propositions have been presented to the Common Council, by parties who propose to perform the work of street cleaning, by contract, for a term of years, any of which offers, if accepted, and such contract can be lawfully executed by action of the Common Council, it will require an alteration to be made in the amount of this estimate, to conform to the contract price; and to include the pay of street inspectors, &c., say $30,000, in addition thereto.

Markets..........$7,000

The appropriations for several years past, under this head, have been:

1852	$7,000	1855	$12,000
1853	8,000	1856	7,000
1854	8,000	1857	7,000

The expenditures, since the new Charter devolved the management of the public markets as forming a portion of the duties of this department, have been as follows:

June	$456 50	September	$517 82
July	528 13	October	737 84
August	528 01		

Total for five months..........$2,768 30
Average per month..........553 66

I am, therefore, of opinion, the same appropriation, as for 1857, will suffice for the expense of the ensuing year.

Accompanying this communication is presented a statement of salaries of officers of the department, under existing ordinances, and as heretofore included in the appropriation of salaries of City officers.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

SALARIES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

City Inspector, GEO. W. MORTON	$2,500
First Clerk, W. R. W. CHAMBERS	1,200
R. C. DOWNING, Superintendent	1,200
Two clerks, under ordinance for street cleaning, each at $1,000	2,000
Health Wardens	24,090
J. S. MONELL, Registrar of Records	1,200
Superintendent of Bureau of Public Markets	1,000

CLERKS OF MARKETS.

Washington	$1,000 00	Centre	$730 00
(D'y Clerk)	750 00	Catharine	730 00
Fulton	1,000 00	Clinton	730 00
Jefferson	730 00	Gouverneur	547 50
Franklin	547 50	Union	730 00
Tompkins	730 00	Essex	730 00

AN EFFORT TO CAPTURE TAMMANY.—About a hundred persons have signed an address to the Democracy of the City. The upshot of their long story is this;

"We therefore recommend to the Democratic Republican electors of the City of New York to meet in their several Wards on Wednesday next, 30th inst., at the place hereinafter designated, and to elect, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., five persons from each Ward, who, together, shall constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858. Also, to elect, at the same time and place, five persons from each Ward to constitute a Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee for the year 1858. Also, to elect, at the same time and place, as many persons as the electors may deem expedient, not to exceed fifty in each Ward, to constitute a Ward Committee for the year 1858. That the said elections in each Ward shall be conducted under the care of three Inspectors herein named; and a certificate signed by a majority of the said Inspectors shall be *prima facie* evidence of election.

That the said Delegates thus chosen to the General Committee shall constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for the year 1858, and shall hold their first meeting at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, for the purpose of party organization. The Ward Committees shall meet for organization at the places of election on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, 1858."

The names signed to this manifesto are not particularly well known, though we have heard of some of them before.

Police Intelligence.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT IN CIRCULATION—LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

Counterfeit $3 bills on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield, Mass., were put in active circulation in the City on Thursday night. As retail stores were kept open at a much later hour than usual and large numbers were busily making their purchases for Christmas presents, a more favorable opportunity could not have been selected. Fortunately the fact of the utterance of the bills was speedily brought to the knowledge of the Police Authorities, and the Police of the different Wards were on the alert to arrest parties offering the money. Large numbers who had the "queer" in their possession, intending to "push it," were doubtless warned in time to allow them to back out from their project. As it was, a large number of arrests were made, as follows: John O'Brien, James McMahon, Eliza McDermott and Sarah McGowan, were arrested for attempting to pass the bills at the stores of Christopher Grant, No. 21 Mott-street, Patrick Terry, No. 150 Worth-street, and Albert Hall, No. 188 Chatham-street. Henry Howard was arrested by Officer Walsh, of the Fourth Ward, for passing one of the counterfeit bills at the clothing store of Thomas Hussey, in Chatham-street. A German woman, named Augusta Myers, residing in Spring-street, was arrested by Officer Wark, of the Eighth Ward, charged with passing one of the bills at the store of Thomas Acasta, No. 403 Canal-street. The prisoner, on being taken to the Station-house, was seized with convulsive fits, and a physician had to be called to attend upon her. She alleges that she took the bill as a good bill, and believing it to be good, passed it on the complainant. Ellen Lundey was arrested by Officer Mead, of the Ninth Ward, for passing one of the bills at the store of Henry Tyson, No. 25 Eighth-avenue. Thomas Green, a stage driver, was arrested for passing one of the bills at the store of Wm. H. Hoyt, No. 455 Eighth-avenue, and another at the store No. 429 in the same avenue. Patrick Cone, an Irish carman, passed one of the bills upon Mr. Aaron Asher, No. 393 Eighth-avenue. A woman named Mary Hennisy was arrested for offering one of the bills at Mr. Hoyt's store, No. 455 Eighth-avenue. Andy Boyle passed one of the bills at Mr. Hoyt's store for a pound of tea, and received good money in change. He went to Mr. Harris' store, and buying a seventy-five cent shirt, offered another of the counterfeit bills, saying it was all the money he had. Officer Lewbeck arrested him as he was about entering a third store. In his possession were found nine of the counterfeit bills, and $12 80 good money. Boyle's was the first arrest made in the Eighth-avenue. The parties named above, who were arrested in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, were taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, and detained for examination. The others were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each.

In the Seventh, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, six arrests were made, and the prisoners locked up over night. They were taken yesterday before Justice WOOD, but on the evidence adduced were all discharged.

The counterfeit bill referred to which it was attempted to get into such extensive circulation, is an imitation of the genuine note of the same denomination. Its execution is not of a character to deceive good judges of money.

ANOTHER BURGLARY AND ARREST.—At a late hour on Thursday night, some burglars broke into the wareroom of Wm. M. Lee, No. 586 Hudson-street. The lock of the safe was found blown open with gunpowder, but not much injured. As some spots of blood were found on the floor, it is probable the burglars were injured in their attempt to blow open the safe. A man giving his name as Thos. Griffen was found near the store having fresh cuts upon his hands, the cause of which he was unable to explain satisfactorily. He was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars, taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and held for examination.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Mrs. Ann E. Thompson, residing at No. 22 Allen-street, was awakened at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by the noise of footsteps coming up stairs. She immediately gave an alarm, when the burglar by whom her rest was disturbed, beat a hasty retreat, and ran out of the front door into the street. Officer Frazer, of the Tenth Ward, happened to see the fellow come out of the house, and after chasing him a couple of blocks arrested him. Upon arresting him, he discovered that he was the same individual whom he had seen a little while before attempting to enter a house in Canal-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice WOOD and fully committed. He gave his name as Wm. Henderson, and on him were found a bunch of skeleton keys and a pair of burglar's nippers.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE WITH LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY, at No. 3 Walker-street, upon the body of MARY WRIGHT, who committed suicide on Thursday night by taking laudanum. The deceased was very intemperate and had frequently threatened her own life. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was 28 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the water, foot of pier No. 6, East River. The deceased was about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, no whiskers, and dressed in a black coat and black pants. A piece of paper was found in his pocket, on which was written: "Dec. 24, 1857, Pay J. STEARNS."

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Penitentiary, on the body of MARY DETMER, an Irish woman, 61 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received from falling down stairs while intoxicated. A verdict was rendered of "Death by compression of the brain, produced by a fall."

FALL AGAINST A STOVE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 142 Stanton-street, on the body of JANE WEATHERLEY, a child, 6 years of age, who died from injuries caused by falling headforemost against a stove. Verdict: "Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

☞ DRS. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.—Genius sometimes makes one happy hit and achieves fortune and fame at once, but some have to make a succession of hits, each better than the former, like KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose latest Winter style of Hats for gentlemen excel anything of the kind ever brought out. They are becoming, easy, cheap, lasting, superbly finished, and add a crowning grace to the noblest head.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is now generally conceded by all, that the article St. Paul recommended for the "stomach's sake," was not a mixture of logwood, pure spirits, &c., usually sold as imported direct from Oporto, but the pure Turkish Wine, such as can be had at GOODWIN & EDGERLY's, No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery. Orders promptly supplied.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A THIEF SHOT.—Yesterday morning, FREDERICK MANSFELT was arrested by Officer HOLBROOK, of the Third Precinct, for shooting a boy named JOHN OSGOOD, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. It appears that MANSFELT drives a baker's cart, and Osgood has frequently stolen bread from him. Yesterday he caught OSGOOD in the act, and fired at him, wounding him in the leg.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 154 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, on Thursday night, of property valued at $250. House No. 150 Atlantic-street was robbed the same night of clothing valued at $50. House corner of Dean and Boerum streets was robbed the same night of a quantity of clothing.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—J. A. CROSS & Co.'s planing-mill and lumber-yard, at the foot of Ann-street, East Brooklyn, was damaged by fire, on Thursday night, to the extent of $3,500. Insured for $1,600 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and St. Mark's Insurance Company, of New-York.

The Census—Letter from Dr. Hough.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of the 16th inst., I noticed an article upon the Census, which appears to have been written under a misapprehension of facts in regard to the manner in which the Census was taken, and as therefore tending to mislead the public as to the real responsibility for its errors. To allow these statements to pass unnoticed, would be to yield tacit consent to their truth. With the view, therefore, of correcting the erroneous impression which this article will have a tendency to produce, and of stating the facts in their true light, I beg leave to submit the following statements.

It is well known that the Census was taken during the Summer of 1855, by Marshals appointed by Secretary LEAVENWORTH, and returns were made by every one of these marshals before the present Secretary entered upon the duties of his office. Upon every previous occasion the appointment of marshals was left to the local authorities, and we have abundant evidences of the wish of Gen. LEAVENWORTH to continue this mode of appointment, in the printed bill for the taking of the Census, which was prepared by him with great care, and passed by the Assembly without amendment. In the Senate the unwelcome provision was introduced, by which the appointment of marshals was entrusted to the Secretary of State. Without stating the motives for this change, which were openly avowed by the distinguished (?) Senator who moved and advocated the amendment, I can with sincerity assert, from my personal knowledge, that no one could have labored with more disinterested zeal to procure the services of well-qualified men for this task, than did Secretary LEAVENWORTH. In his circular to those requested to furnish names of candidates for the office, after stating the requirements of the law, that they must have resided at least a year in the town where appointed, he states, as the only other requisite, "that they might all be sober, respectable citizens, persons who write a fair hand, and who would sufficiently appreciate the responsibility of their position, and faithfully perform the duties devolved upon them under the law."

There was not a single instance, to my knowledge, in which those making the nominations were requested to have regard to the political faith of the candidates, while there were many cases in which political opponents were appointed from their supposed fitness for the position.

The acknowledged motives for the change in mode of appointment, led in some degree to the popular impression that the Census was to be made subservient to political ends, and this mischievous and undeserved suspicion received support in the minds of some, from the indiscreet appointment by a private publisher, of most or all of the Marshals as agents for the sale of a book written for political effect. The names and address of the Marshals were collected for this purpose from the several country newspapers in which they had been published, to secure accuracy in names and residences, and might have been used by any one for this or any similar purpose without its being in the power of the Secretary to prevent it. A charge of complicity in this affair, made at the time by an opponent, was indignantly and unequivocally denied by the Secretary.

I feel fully warranted in the assertion that the mode of appointment above stated is injudicious and improper, and only notice these details to point out some of the evils to which the system is liable under the most favorable circumstances. Charged with the responsible duty of collecting the data upon which depend representation in the Legislature, and the numerous public and private interests of society which are promoted by a full and correct statement of our resources and numbers, the Census Marshals should be as free as possible from suspicions of being in the interests of any party or sect. He should be regarded as free from schemes of assessment or taxation, in any form, and simply employed to collect answers to the questions in his schedules, for the general purposes of Government. The public should understand that individual items will be blended in the final results, and that the details of private business are entrusted to these officers under an implied pledge that they shall only appear in the general aggregate.

As before stated, the enumeration was completed in 1855. The task of preparing the results for publication was commenced on the 1st day of August in that year. Upon a careful examination of the principles which should be adopted throughout, it was decided that the returns being officially made, under oath, by persons legally appointed, the Secretary had no authority to change them, and that *the duty of the office was limited to the accurate summary and analysis of the schedules as reported.* A candid view of the case must lead to the conviction that no other course was practicable. In the instructions to the Secretary, the general sources of error are stated, and the existence of manifest discrepancies noticed. With reference to the particular class of inconsistencies noticed in your paper of the 10th inst., I would state, that one set of these figures is derived from the returns of population, as reported by the heads of families, and the other of manufactures, as reported by proprietors or overseers. The statistics of manufactures, especially in cities, are—for reasons stated in our introduction—exceedingly imperfect; and this fact suggests the necessity of some radical change in the making of these returns. In most European censuses the labors of enumerators are limited to inquiries concerning population, and it is well known that in our country we never have had a census which did not present crude and unsatisfactory results beyond their legitimate field—that of personal statistics. This occasion does not admit of a statement of the experience acquired by the late census in the department of industrial statistics. It is hoped that modifications will be hereafter introduced that will obviate the errors which have hitherto existed.

Upon the entrance of Mr. HEADLEY upon the office of Secretary of State, no change whatever was made in the plan for arranging the census that had been previously adopted, and it has gone forth to the world *with precisely that character for accuracy which it received at the hands of the Census Marshals in June, 1855.* Under these circumstances it is unjust to impute blame to the Secretary of State which, if due, belongs to other parties. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

Personal.

The *Philadelphia Press* understands that Hon. William M. Heister, of Berks County, has been offered the important place of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the coming Administration of Governor Packer, and has accepted.

Shocking Murder near Chicago.

On Friday last a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated about three miles from Blue Island, and sixteen miles from Chicago. We copy the following particulars from the Milwaukee *News:*

A man left Blue Island in the morning, intending to take a load of oats to Chicago. Another young man named ALBERT STAUB, it seems, obtained a ride with him, telling him that he was out of money and going to Chicago, and sat on the same seat with the other, who was driving. When about three miles from the village, STAUB drew a revolver unbeknown to the driver, placed it at the back of the driver's head and fired, killing him instantly, the ball passing through the head, and being detained only by the skin of the cheek.

STAUB managed the team, hitched it, and getting out, dragged the body of the deceased into the grass a few rods, and left it. He then drove the team into Chicago, sold the oats, and made with the team for Milwaukee, arriving here yesterday morning.

STAUB had been in this city previously, and several days since had bargained for the purchase of the Exchange Saloon, under the Excelsior Block, and was to pay $500 for it, and had paid $80 down to bind the bargain—six $10 pieces, and one $20 piece in gold. It seems that at the time this bargain was first made, Policeman KESSLER became suspicious of the young man, (STAUB,) that was making the purchase and shadowed him closely.

STAUB returned to Chicago, and it has since turned out that as he had not money enough to pay up the balance, he deliberately planned the murder of the deceased, to obtain his team and sell it. It also appears that the money with which the deposit of $80 was paid, was part of a robbery effected in Blue Island, where STAUB had heard of a countryman of his, who was about to receive a draft for $400 from Switzerland; had obtained the letter containing the draft from the Post-office, and presenting the draft to the American Express Co.'s office, and obtained the money in gold. After obtaining the money STAUB returned to Blue Island with the money in his pocket, and staid with the man who was its owner.

Yesterday forenoon, after STAUB arrived in this city with the wagon and horses belonging to the deceased, KESSLER again met him at the Exchange Saloon, and, while shadowing him—having in the meantime heard of the robbery of the $400 by a young man answering the description of STAUB,—a telegraphic despatch was received in this city, detailing the account of a murder near Blue Island, and that a young man was suspected, giving at the same time a somewhat vague description of the supposed murderer. This information was given to KESSLER, who became satisfied, after hearing the stories of STAUB, that *he* was the murderer. The officer suddenly turning, asked him:—"Did you hear of that man who was killed near Chicago last Friday?" STAUB answered—"Yes, I know all about it." KESSLER next asked him—"Well, do you know who killed him?" STAUB answered that "he did; that he, STAUB, wanted his team; and he shot him to get it;" and at once made a full confession of the whole matter.

The policeman of course immediately took him into custody and lodged him in the station-house. The horses, wagon, empty bags, &c., were also taken to the station-house barn. An officer arrived from Chicago on the noon train and found STAUB already in the cell.

The arrested party is a young man about 20 years of age, a native of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland. He had been about six months in the United States, is said to be of respectable parents and to have been well educated. We learn that the name of the murdered man is LAUERMAN, and that he was a farmer residing at Western Prairie, Ind.

On searching STAUB, who seems to have gone by the name of STROUP, and again by the name of EMIL DERR, the identical revolver with which he shot his victim was found, one barrel of it being discharged.

Progress of the Utah Expedition.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 23.

The expresses which have recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from the army of the West, bring information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. COOKE's command, had concentrated on Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger, from which they were distant only a few miles. The progress of the army was exceedingly slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, and then encamping in the night. The horses, mules and other animals were giving out hourly, and it is not worth while to conceal the fact that all the animals will perish this Winter. While this is the case, it is satisfactory to know that the troops would soon be in a position where they could bid defiance to the Mormons, and the elements would not harm them. The supply trains had all arrived and were in company with the military, and there would be an abundance of provisions for the whole army. Fort Bridger, it will be recollected, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, but between that Fort and the city all the great obstacles to the march of the army are interposed. The drifting snows fill up the *cañons* and passes, and an impassable barrier is presented to the march of the troops until next Spring.

A report having gained some currency that two companies of the Fifth Infantry had met with some reverses on the route to Utah, the particular character of which is not stated, we are warranted in saying, by the letters received at Fort Leavenworth, that there is no foundation for any such statement.

We are gratified to learn that there are thirty-five companies of United States troops in Kansas, the whole of which may be put in readiness for a march across the plains by the middle of April next. These can be followed by the new regiments, a large portion of whom, it must always be borne in mind, must be detailed to escort the provision and baggage trains, but, if the proper measures are at once adopted, the new army will be in Great Salt Lake City before July 1. Whether they will find the Mormons there, or anything but bleak desolation, is another matter.

AN INTERESTING CASE TO RAILROAD TRAVELERS.—A case of much interest to railroad travelers came up in the Police Court, before Judge CUSHING, yesterday afternoon. The question was freely discussed as to whether a person purchasing a through ticket for a certain day, has a right to stop at a way-station over night, and resume his journey the next morning on the same ticket or its equivalent check. The case was this: A man named LUTHER C. TIBBETTS was charged with fraudulently endeavoring to avoid the payment of his fare from Rollinsford, N. H., to this city, over the Boston and Maine Railroad. The circumstances are these: Mr. T. on Wednesday purchased a through-ticket from Bangor to Boston, and between Portland and Portsmouth he gave up his ticket and received a check therefor. When the cars reached Rollinsford, Mr. T. left the train. Yesterday forenoon, he got upon the first train from Portland, and as Conductor TUCKER came through the train, Mr. TIBBETTS produced the check he had received the day before. He was told he must pay his fare, as the check was not good upon that train. This he refused to do. The conductor telegraphed to this city, and officer PECK, of the First Station, met the train at Somerville, and when it reached this city he arrested Mr. TIBBETTS.

SETH J. THOMAS, Esq., appeared for the defence, and said it was admitted that the defendant purchased his ticket, that the contract was made that he should ride over the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Bangor to Boston, and he supposed he had a perfect right to remain over one train or one day, as the case might be, and proceed on his journey by virtue of the check he received in exchange for his ticket.

Mr. C. P. JUDD appeared in behalf of the Corporation, and contended that if a passenger purchased a ticket which was good only for a particular train or day, according to the rules and regulations, and if the passenger did not comply with those rules, he virtually evaded the payment of the fare.

Judge CUSHING remarked that the point at issue was whether the defendant fraudulently evaded the payment of the fare, and according to the testimony of the conductor, Mr. TIBBETTS could not have come in possession of the check unless he had purchased a ticket. His Honor could see no evidence whatever of an intent to defraud, and Mr. TIBBETTS was discharged.—*Boston Ledger, Dec. 25.*

DESERTERS.—Desertions from the army are very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than twenty-three were Court Martialed at the Newport barracks for that offence and drunkenness, and were sentenced to flogging—fifty lashes on the bare back—branding with the letter D in Indian ink on the left thigh, and, lastly, to be drummed out of service. The sentences were transmitted to head-quarters and eleven were remitted of the punishment, but twelve are to suffer the punishment some time next week. Flogging is barbarous enough, but branding in this enlightened age is infamous.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25—P. M.

The day was kept as a close holiday in Wall-street and on the Merchants' Exchange. About 9 o'clock in the forenoon the steamer *Persia* from Liverpool, Saturday, P. M., Dec. 12, arrived at the dock in Jersey City. The market and financial accounts are three days later than by the previous steamer. A further large advance had been realized in the English Funds; sales of Consols as high as 92 ℔ cent., ex-dividend, equal to 93½ ℔ cent. with the January half-yearly interest. They closed at 91¾@91⅞ on Tuesday P. M., Dec. 11. The condition of the Bank was rapidly improving. The Specie reserve is up $3,565,000, and as much as $5,350,000 discounted bills had voluntarily run off, during the week. The reserve of notes unemployed increased $8,160,000, and are now reported at $19,450,000, of which $10,000,000 is the issue in excess of the charter of 1844 recently authorized by the Government. Of course the whole excess could now be returned to and canceled by the issue Department without serious inconvenience to the establishment. But as the license runs to the 3d of December, or 28 days after the assembling of Parliament, there is no occasion to anticipate the time, unless the Bank should deem it expedient to reduce the rate of discount below 10 ℔ cent., in which case the license could terminate at once. Meanwhile the Bank has assisted the Wolverhampton Bank, in the iron district to resume payment, and has also rendered aid to ROBERT SMITH & Co., an important Manchester firm in the silk business. It is not improbable that some concerns connected with the North of Europe trade may be found worthy of the interference of the Bank. The failures in that direction were reacting on London pretty severely, and five or six important German houses gave way on Friday, the 11th. The same trouble had checked improvement in Manchester, and notwithstanding the growing confidence in American affairs, the demand for Cotton was behind the disposition shown at Liverpool to realize. The additional decline reported is ⅛d. @¼d. The middling descriptions were suffering least. Orleans middling left off 6⅝d. The Corn trade was slightly better. Wheat 1d.@2d., and Flour 1s. higher than by the *Adriatic's* report. Indian Corn 33s 6d.@34s., and dull. In American Stocks, the London market had been supplied by some parcels of Railway Bonds from Germany. Illinois Centrals not so firm as by last report; Eries steady, with sales of 1883 bonds at 70@70½; shares at 18; and Sterling fund bonds at 45; New-York Central shares at 73. Our London correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write:

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

There has been no new feature of much moment to notice in our Money Market during the past week. The absence of any large failures; the stronger position of the Bank of England as respects its reserve of notes; the favorable state of the Foreign Exchanges, and the belief that ere long the stock of Bullion will begin to accumulate, have all contributed to the establishment of returning confidence, and of a more buoyant tone of feeling, although somewhat checked by the uncertainty respecting the results of operations in Produce. The same confidence has not been participated in to the full extent in the Provinces, where the inactive state of Trade, and declining prices of Produce, of the raw material and of manufactured articles generally, give rise to much gloomy feeling. The rate of Discount for first-class paper at short dates has been rather under the minimum rate of the Bank of England, and there are indications of a a further decline in the current rates. On the Stock Exchange and for loans on approved securities, the rates still continue comparatively moderate, with, however, a great range in those currently paid. Our Funds during the week have been buoyant. In our last circular we quoted Consols at 91⅝ for Money, and 91⅞ for 8th January, 1858. The Books for Transfers being now closed, we quote today only for 8th January, at 91¾@⅞ ex-dividend. The transactions in American Securities have not been numerous during the week. They have comprised Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869, at 78. Erie, 3d Mortgage, at 69, 70½@70; 1875 Bonds, at 45, and Shares at 18; New-York Central Shares, at 73; Pennsylvania 2d Mortgage Sterling Bonds, at 83 @82½; Illinois Central Construction 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 77½@78; Freelands, at 76½@77, and Shares at 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 10½, 12, 11@11½ discount. We have to report a continuance of dull trade at Manchester. There is much want of confidence in the Market, which checks operations, and the prices of both Yarns and Cloths have a downward tendency. The business in Cotton at Liverpool has been very limited, and great difficulty experienced in effecting sales—quotations are about ¼d. lower. The sales for the week will amount to about 20,300 bales. Our Corn Markets have been dull, and prices have receded since last week about 2s. ℔ quarter for Wheat, and 1s. ℔ barrel for Flour. There is a moderate demand for Linseed Cakes, but nothing doing in Cloverseed. Some extensive contracts for Rails are reported, partly for the Continent, and the remainder for English and Irish Railway Companies, at prices varying from £5 5s.@£6 5s. ℔ ton. Irregularity in prices is the marked feature in the Market.

The financial accounts from France by this arrival show a further improvement in the Bank at Paris. The monthly official report is published in another part of this paper. The gain in Specie is equal to $9,295,000 for the month. The total is now equal to $47,205,000. The private discounts ran down during the month as much as $19,445,000; the true condition of the items accounting at once for the fall in the rate of discounts to 6 ℔ cent. on short bills.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
FROM EUROPE.			
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. 28

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Alfred Edge, Mrs. Ellis, J. B. Matthews and lady, Mrs. Wilmot Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. Limson, John Gibbs, G. R. Schmidt, L. Volz, T. L. Mackay, Geo. H. Petrie, Miss Ressner, C. D. Thayer, Mr. Veil, W. L. Ritter, Edward Emitt, J. R. Hainson, Charles Gisborne, Mr. McDonald, lady and 2 children, D. H. Meeks, Mr. Kuhn, R. W. Nathan, J. A. Underwood, A. J. Jansen, T. E. Howe, Mr. Linder, Robt. Heath, Mr. Gair, Col. Bradford, John Wallis, Jr., Mrs. Henry Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. Thompson, J. W. Barry and lady, Joseph Hughes, Mr. McAndrew, J. Welsh, Mr. Thomson, J. S. Middleton, G. D. le Vega, A. Zippy, John Goddy, R. G. Moulton, A. F. Eggers, Mr. Hashbuck, Mr. Struthers, D. P. Smock, Mrs. Wigg, W. Freckleton, R. Freckleton, Jas. Reid, Francis Emery, Capt. Henry B. Horton, Patrick Trimilty, lady and child, Thos. Read, Mr. Nottlebohn, Mr. Davidson, John Warris, R. B. Johnston, Chas. Garrett, Mr. Boking, E. Chesevay, Oscar McLean—total 70.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 39	Moon rises	2 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	42	Gov. Island	3 27	Hell Gate	5 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Dec. 12, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Ship Flying Dragon, (of Boston,) Little, Calcutta Sept. 11, Sands Head 16, with linseed, saltpetre, &c., to S. G. Read. Sailed in co. with ships Atalanta and Berkshire, for Boston. The F. D. was 20 ds. in the Bay of Bengal, with light S. S. W. winds. Passed Cape of Good Hope in 52 ds. Crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Nov. 30. Oct. 10, during a heavy gale with a high sea, Mr. Atkinson, (seaman, of England,) aged 25 years, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, Callao 80 ds., via Hampton Roads 18 hours, with guano to Barreda Bros.

Ship Ibstein and Welcker, (Brem.,) Bosse, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. and 38 passengers to Henschen & Unkhart.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Thomaston,) Dean, New-Orleans 16 ds., with wheat to master.

Bark John Hermann, (Ham.,) Bornholdt, Hamburg Nov. 17, with mdse. and 131 passengers to F. Karck.

Brig Herald, (of Sippican,) Keen, Cedar Keys, (Fla.,) 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallmood, Earle & Co.

Brig G. T. Ward, Hubbard, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Sailed in co. with brigs J. G. Anderson, Hodgson, and Mystic, fish, for New-York.

Schr. A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk 2 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Seaman, Alexandria 3 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Evelyn, Stevens, Delaware, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Belle, Beverly, Virginia 24 hours, with oysters.

Schr. Montezuma, Bailey, Providence.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Terry, Orient, L. I.

Schr. Willard P. Phelps, Smith, Delaware, with corn to A. Barrett.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steam-tug R. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Memoranda.

Ship Defiance, (of New-York,) John Kendrick, from Liverpool Oct. 23, for Bombay, put into Sta Cruz, Canary Islands, Nov. —, very leaky, cargo shifted, timbers badly strained, and other damage, and would probably be condemned. The Defiance encountered severe gales, beginning Nov. 2, and on the third was thrown on her beam ends, when the cargo, supposed to be iron, shifted, very badly straining the ship, bursting her water tank, &c. The first and second officers, attended by a boy with a light, went below to ascertain the state of the cargo. The boy was speedily thrown down by the motion of the cargo, and both his feet taken off at the ankles. His right arm was mashed to pieces into the shoulders. The first officer had both legs broken above the ankles, and mashed to pieces. The second officer had his left foot broken off below the ankle. Both officers were in the hospital at Sta Cruz, very low, and but little hopes of their recovery.

The bark Carniola, now lying in the Atlantic Dock basin, Brooklyn, can be kept free by the use of her own pumps.

The wreckin-schooner Isadora, Capt. Walling, left last evening, with steam pump, anchor and chains, to assist in getting off the schr. M. J. Loman, ashore at Cape May.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 23, lat 27 S., lon. 49 38 E., bark Sarah Mary, (Br.,) from Sangapabum, (W. of Bengal,) for Queenstown.

Oct. 28, lat. 31 40 S., lon. 37 20 E., Dutch ship Martin Frederick; also ship Dakotah.